

JERVAULX ABBEY.

BY W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A., AND HAROLD BRAKSPEAR, F.S.A.

THE abbey of Jervaulx is on the right bank of the river Ure, about four miles above Masham. The site is not typically Cistercian, as at this point the valley is wide, and the abbey is placed upon a plateau well up above the river.

The origin of the foundation is minutely recorded in the chronicles of Byland,¹ and may be briefly stated to have been in this wise :

In the time of King Stephen was a knight of gentle birth, Akary FitzBardolf by name, owner of much land in Yorkshire. He gave land in Fors and Worton to one Peter de Quincy and other monks of Savigny, to found an abbey of their Order, which was begun at the former place. This grant was confirmed by Alan, earl of Britany and Richmond, who granted to the monks pasturage throughout his forest of Wensley, with leave to take material in the same forest for building their houses ; and if they find any mines of iron or lead, permission to work them at their need.

Earl Alan, with a number of other knights, was present at the founding of the first buildings, and he and some of his companions helped towards the work. "So they set up the first wooden house in the place of the oratory, in the year of our Lord 1145."²

Not long after, Earl Alan was at Savigny, and informed the abbat of Brother Peter and his companions beginning an abbey in his demesne. The latter were anxious for the abbat of Savigny to acknowledge them, and send a full convent to take possession, but he, remembering the dangers, labours, and failures which had overtaken many of his monks which had before been sent to England, swore in his parlour, with great indignation, that he never wished to establish another convent there.

In 1147, Abbat Roger of Byland attended the general chapter at Savigny, and obtained from the Abbat Serlo a

¹ *Ex register de Bellalanda*, f. 15. *Monasticon Anglicanum* (Caley, Ellis and Badinal, London, 1825), v. 568.

² *Ibid.* v. 569. "Et sic erexerunt primam domum ligneam in loco oratorii" (1145).

grant of the new abbey. Whereupon Peter and his companions submitted themselves to the abbat of Byland, and Jervaulx became a daughter of that house.

The Order of Savigny was one of the reformed branches of the Benedictines which arose in the twelfth century. It was established by Vitalis, a Norman of good family, who, after many vicissitudes, settled with a numerous following at Savigny, in Avranches, in 1112. The Order increased rapidly, and had thirteen houses in England and Wales. In 1149, Serlo, the fourth abbat of Savigny, who granted Fors to Byland, surrendered his house and all those dependent thereto into the hands of Bernard, the head of the Cistercian Order, to become members of that community. The origin of the Cistercian Order, and the peculiarities of its severe rule, have been so often dealt with in these pages that it is needless to repeat them.

In 1156, owing to the land at Fors being poor and sterile, Conan, the son of Earl Alan, translated the convent from that place to the site in the parish of East Witton, upon the banks of the river Ure, which from that fact was called Jervaulx. This moving was done with the full consent and approval of the general chapter of the Order at Citeaux.

Before the removal of the convent from Fors, building operations on a large scale had begun at Jervaulx. In order to have these properly supervized, a colony of lay-brothers seems to have been sent to the new works for this purpose, and perhaps to help with the work itself. The building for their permanent accommodation was the first to be erected, and is much earlier than the date of the removal of the convent.

A temporary church¹ appears to have been made on the site of the later presbytery, and the necessary buildings for the housing of the monks, on the east and south sides of the cloister, were rapidly completed.

The great church was then begun apparently with the transepts, and continued with little interruption to the west end of the nave, so that the monks and lay-brothers might have their permanent quires as soon as possible. The temporary church must then have been removed, and the presbytery and the north aisle of the nave were built and finished early in the thirteenth century.

¹ A temporary church of wood served the monks of Meaux for some time. The first stone church was begun ten years after the foundation, and the church was

not finished for nearly a hundred years! *Chronica de Melsa* (Rolls Series, 1866), i. 82, 178; ii. 64.

Before this, the dorter range was continued southward and completed. A new rere-dorter was put on the east side. As soon as the dorter was finished, a rebuilding of the chapter-house and parlour was undertaken, though for what reason is difficult to see. A new infirmary for the lay-brothers was being built. About this period two arches were pierced through the south end of the dorter subvault, and enclosed by a one-storied building.

At the end of the thirteenth century a new infirmary for the monks upon an unusual plan was built eastward of the monks' rere-dorter, with passages leading to the church and cloister.

In the fourteenth century a chapel for the abbat was built eastward of the addition to the dorter subvault, and a new *camera* for his use further east.

In the fifteenth century the misericord was built, and a new meat-kitchen to serve it and other places was erected. A new two-storied hall was added to the monks' infirmary, and the older parts divided up into rooms, as was also done with the dorter subvault. A new *camera* was built on the north side of the infirmary.

In 1536, Jervaulx was visited by those time-serving creatures of Thomas Crumwell, Doctors Layton and Legh, the King's Visitors, who report:

Joryvall, ats Gerves.

Incontinens. Thomas Swaydale cum soluta.

Superstitio. Et hic quoque cingulum habent beate Marie (ut credit^r) parturientibus salutare.

Fundator Wiſſmus Par miles.

Redditus annuus cccclv li.¹

In the year following the suppression of the lesser houses the Pilgrimage of Grace was raised by certain gentlemen of the north, with a motley following of countryfolk. They were aided by certain of the heads of the larger abbeys, which still remained, and the abbat of Jervaulx was accused of that crime, and beheaded in consequence at Tyburn, on Friday in Whitsunweek, with the abbat of Fountains and the prior of Bridlington.

¹ State Papers, Hen. VIII, x. 364. Sir William Parre, of Kendal, wrote to Crumwell, 28 May, 1537, asking for preferment of Gervaxe Abbey, whereof he is founder, in case it were suppressed (State Papers, x. 590). Though he was

not successful in obtaining Jervaulx, he made a like application for another Cistercian house, Pipewell, and it was granted to him 6 Nov., 1538 (Aug. Off. Mis. Book 172. 83 and 92).

On the 10th of May, 1537, the Duke of Norfolk wrote to the King, owing to the treason of their superiors :

“ If it be your pleasure to have the houses of Bridlington and Jerves suppressed, I will ride thither and accomplish your commands. I think I should be at the suppressing, because the neighbouring country is populous, and the houses greatly beloved of the people, and also well stored with cattle and other things that will not come all to light so well if I be absent Jerves is well covered with lead.”¹

On the 13th of May, the King's instructions to the Duke were :

“ We desire you to repair in person to Bridlington and Gerves and arrange for the taking of the inventories of the goods and survey of the lands, giving to the servants of the persons indicted, according to their qualities, such money at their departing as you think fit, with good consideration to our charges.”²

The Duke of Norfolk lost no time in acting upon these instructions, for on 31st of May he wrote to Crumwell :

“ The house of Jerveaulx is suppressed, and I have left Sir George Lawson, Robert Bowys, Blytheman the Auditor, and Anthony Rouse to put things in order there.”³

The Duke wrote further to Crumwell on the 2nd of June :

“ The house of Jervaulx was much in debt, but the moveables will discharge that, and likewise at Bridlington, especially if plumbers be sent down to take the lead off the houses and cast it into sows.”⁴

Sir Arthur Darcy wrote to Crumwell six days later, that he “ was with my Lord Lieutenant at the suppression of Gervayes, which is wholly covered with lead, and there is one of the fairest churches I have seen, fair meadows, and the river running by it, and a great demesne.”⁵

On the 28th of June, the Duke again wrote to Crumwell, and sends him the plate of Bridlington and Jervaulx, with the seals of St. Agatha, Jervaulx, and Bridlington.⁶

On the 3rd of August, one Pollard wrote to Crumwell “ that he had received his letter ordering him to have the leads in his survey melted into sows, and marked with the King's mark. He began at Gervaux, but was soon weary thereof, as the finer was unskilful.

¹ Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Hen. VIII, xii. i. 538.

² *Ibid.* 548.

³ *Ibid.* 592.

⁴ *Ibid.* xii. ii. 7.

⁵ *Ibid.* 21.

⁶ *Ibid.* 53.

The cloister leads took five days, and that is little to the whole. He is sure they are worth £1,000, and little worse at Bridlington.”¹ This enormous amount of lead caused a good deal of trouble, for on the 14th of November one Richard Bellys wrote to Crumwell, from York :

“Pleasythe your lordship to be advertysed I have taken down all the lead of Jervaux, and made it into pecys of half foddors, which lead amounteth to the number of eighteen score and five foddors, with thirty-four foddors and a half that were there before ; and the said lead cannot be conveit nor carried until the next sombre, for the ways in that countre are as foul and deep, that no caryage can pass in wyntre. And as concerninge the raising and taking down the House, if it be your lordship’s pleasure, I am minded to let it stand to the next spring of the year, by reason of the days are now so short, it would be double charges to do it now. And as concerninge the selling of the bells, I cannot sell them above fifteen shillings the hundred ; wherein I wolde gladly know your lordship’s pleasure whether I should sell them after that price or send them up to London ; and if they be sent up, surely the carriage will be costly from that place to the water.”²

The site was leased on the 13th day of February, 1539, to one Lancelot Harrison, Yeoman of the Guard, for twenty-one years, at £12.³ Six years later it was granted to Mathew, Earl of Lenox, and Margaret his wife.

In the first year of the seventeenth century, the abbey was granted by James I, before he was king, to Sir Edward Bruce, in whose family it remained for nearly three hundred years. In 1806-7, the Earl of Ailesbury caused the site of the buildings to be cleared,⁴ and a sunk ditch was made to the south and west, but so close to the ruins that certain foundations were destroyed. In 1887, the property was bought by the late Mr. Cunliffe Lister, who was created Lord Masham in 1891. In 1905, the present Lord Masham, then the Hon. S. Cunliffe Lister, with the hearty concurrence of his tenant, Mr. Hector Christie, allowed certain excavations to be made under the directions of the writers, and liberally supplied the necessary labour. These excavations allowed many debatable points of interest to be cleared up. The plan of the abbey then made

¹ Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Hen. VIII, xii. ii. 174.

² *Monasticon Anglicanum*, v. 567.

³ Rot. Pat. 30 Hen. VIII, part 2, m. 24.

⁴ *Tile Pavements*, London, 1858, by Henry Shaw, F.S.A.

is at last about to see the light of day by publication, and it is to be trusted that its interest will be in no wise diminished through the regrettable though unavoidable delay.

THE PRECINCT.

Every monastery was enclosed by a wall or dyke, and within the precinct thus formed were placed the buildings of the abbey. Even "stables for horses must be placed within the circuit of our abbeys, and no house for habitation must be built without the gate, unless for animals, in order to avoid danger to souls. If there be any, let them fall; moreover, let all the gates of abbeys be without bounds."¹

At Jervaulx every indication of the precinct wall has gone, though it may be supposed that the right-angled turn of the road to the south-west of the ruins was due to the existence of the wall.

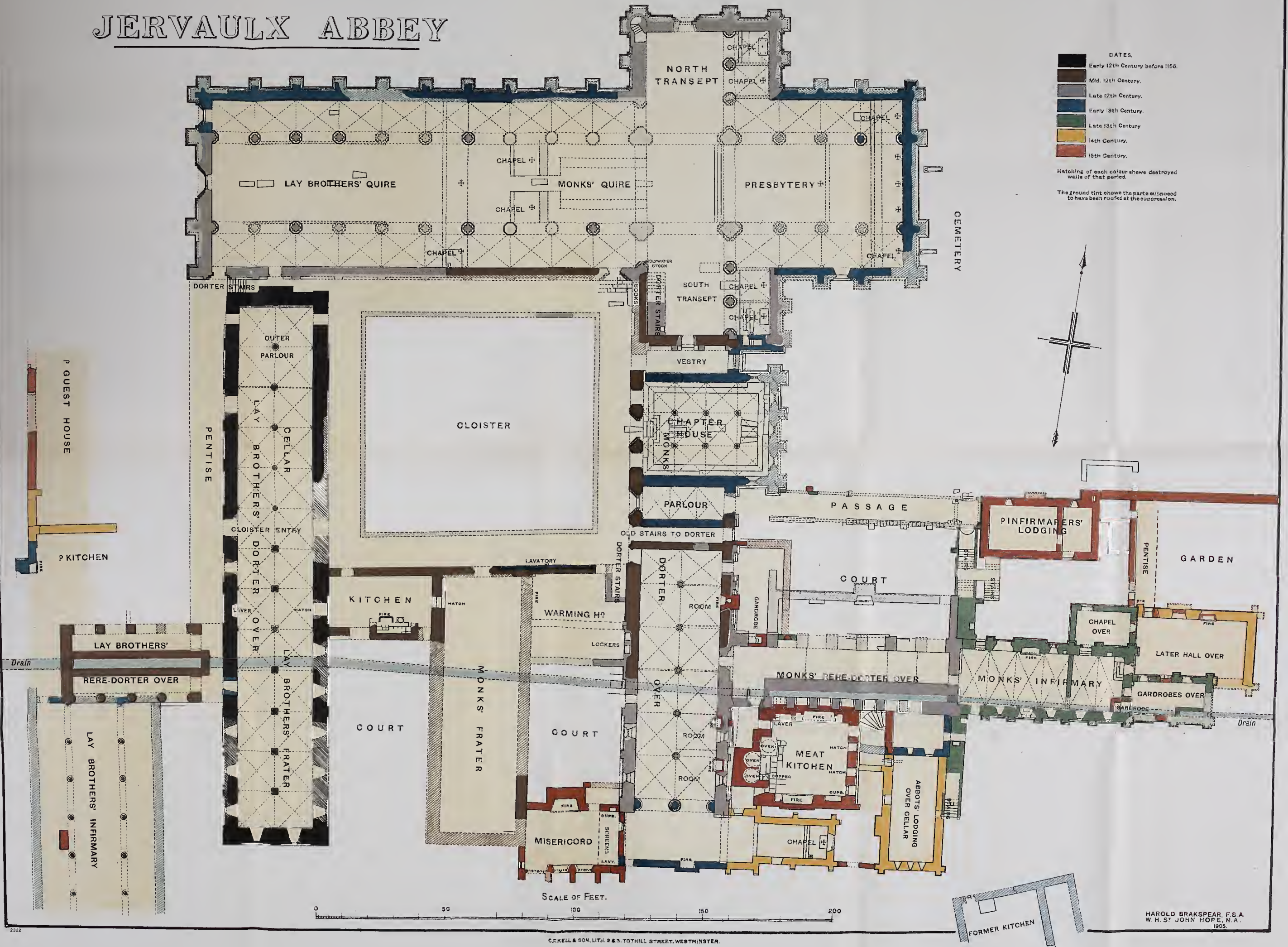
The precinct of a Cistercian abbey was entered through an outer and an inner gateway.

The outer gateway was not an important structure, but consisted of a wide archway having folding doors, and a small lodge for a porter to one side; an excellent example remains complete at Beaulieu, in the New Forest. At Jervaulx the outer gateway was probably on the site of the present entrance to the Park from the high road, and gave access to the outer court. In this country, where this outer court can be traced, as at Fountains, Furness, Rievaulx, and Beaulieu, it was of no great size, and contained little else than the mill and gatehouse chapel; but at Clairvaux it was some twenty acres in extent, and contained granaries, stables, workshops, and other buildings.

The inner or great gatehouse was a much more important structure than the outer, and invariably had an outer porch and an inner gate-hall, with a porter's lodge, as at Furness, Beaulieu, and Roche. It had, in connexion with it, the gatehouse chapel, generally a distinct building, as at Fountains, Rievaulx, and Kirkstead; but sometimes placed over the gateway itself, as at Whalley and Beaulieu. The great gateway opened into the inner court of the abbey, in which were placed the guest-houses, stables, brew-house, bakehouse, workshops, and other buildings. At Jervaulx the scanty remains of one of these buildings are incorporated in the estate office on the south side

¹ Cistercian Statutes, ch. i. See *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, ix. 341.

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of the court. There is no reason why the other buildings in the great court, with the gatehouse and chapel, might not be traced by excavation, as the site is clear, and does not seem to have been disturbed.

On the east side of the great court was the principal group of buildings, around the cloister, placed well up above the river. The church is on the north side of the cloister; the dormer over the chapter-house and novices' lodging on the east; the warming-house, frater, and kitchen on the south, and the cellarer's building on the west. Eastward of these is the infirmary of the monks, with its garden. Except the church and frater, most of the buildings remain in tolerable preservation.

The great drain of the abbey was supplied by water which rises in the high ground near the estate office, and is traceable through the length of the claustral buildings and the infirmary, where it is enclosed in an arched tunnel of various widths. After it passes the infirmary garden, it is continued eastward as an open ditch for over three-quarters of a mile to where it joins the river. Between the west end of the church and the river, but at a much lower level than the former, are the remains of a building. It is called the mill, and may have been for that purpose, though it is impossible to say definitely without excavation.

THE CHURCH.

The church consists of a presbytery with aisles, a north and a south transept with eastern aisle, and a nave with aisles. Unlike the usual mediaeval method of building, the eastern arm was not the first thing begun, owing, presumably, to a temporary building, in which the hours could be kept, being on its site.

The south and west walls of the south transept, and the south wall of the nave for half its length, are of the first work built before the church was begun, in order to enable the eastern range to be completed together with the greater part of the cloister. A pause seems to have occurred before the building of the church was seriously begun, owing to other buildings being more urgently required. When the church was started, the transepts, the crossing, and four bays of the nave were the first to be built, in order to accommodate the monks' quire. This was followed on by the remainder of the nave to form the quire of the lay-brothers. Then the presbytery was taken in hand, and the north aisle of the nave was finished.

The completed church is 264 feet in length, by 115 feet across the transepts, and has been ruined to the bases except the south-west angle of the nave, which stands to the springing of the aisle vault.

The presbytery is 64 feet in length by $63\frac{2}{3}$ feet in width, including the aisles, and was of four bays. The bases of the

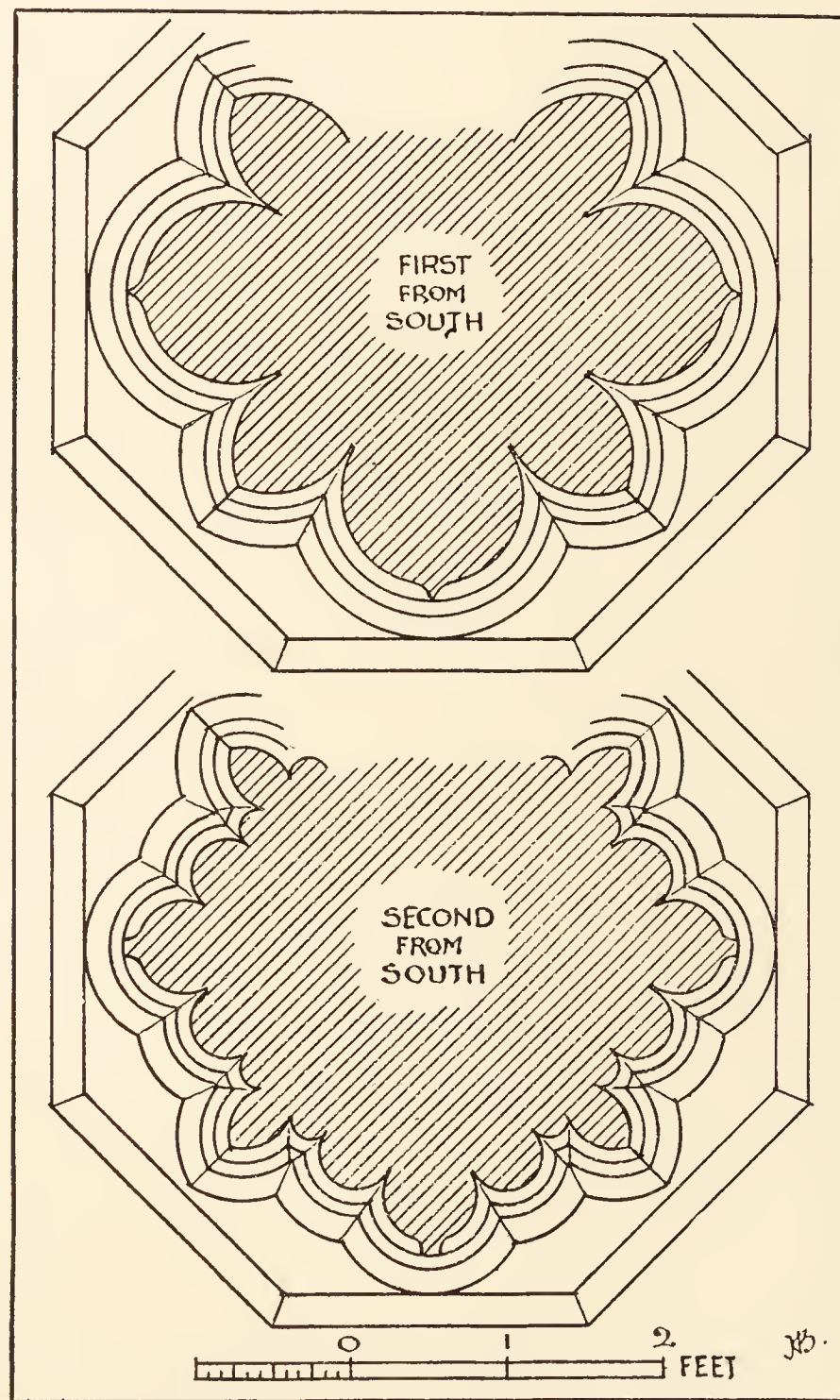
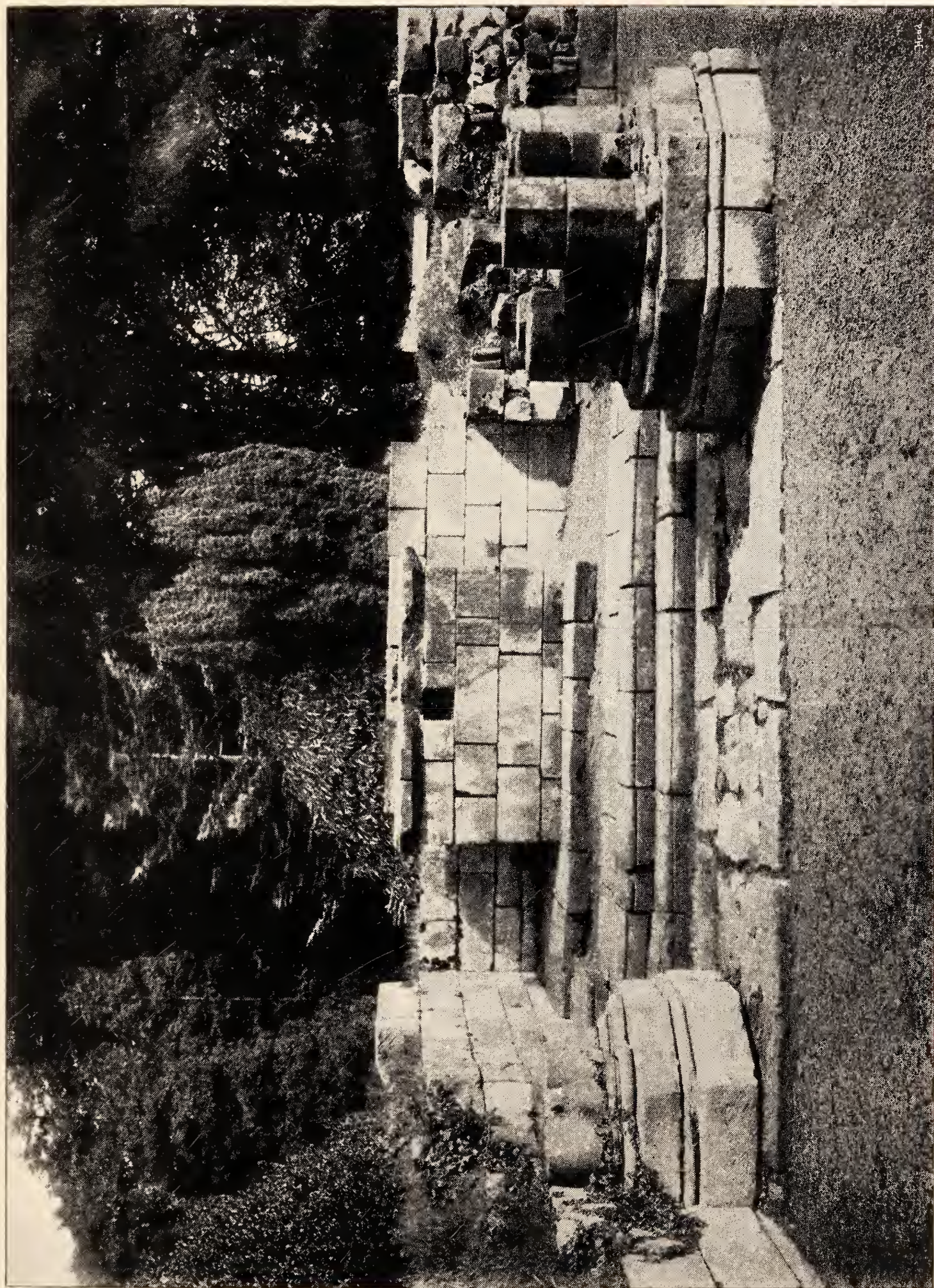


Fig. 1. South Transept, Plan of Pillars.

responds of the main arcades against the east wall,¹ and the base of the first detached pillar on the north, remain. The former have a filleted shaft in the middle, flanked on either side by two smaller round shafts, and have moulded bases

¹ That on the south shows the marks, on the top bed of the base, of setting out for a pillar similar to the detached piers

generally, and quite different from the completed responds.



THE NORTHERNMOST CHAPEL OF THE TRANSEPT.

resting on semi-octagonal hollow-chamfered plinths. The latter has four round ribbed shafts and four intermediate keeled ones, set on an octagonal beaded plinth. In the second bay on the south was a doorway of a single-moulded member from the infirmary, whereby the infirm monks could reach the church without passing through the cloister. In this aisle remain the chamfered plinths of vaulting shafts which were never completed.

Externally there is a deep splayed plinth and bold buttresses to each bay with double ones at the angles.

Internally across the east end was a platform, 12 feet wide, which remains at the northern end, and had three steps with beaded edges. Upon this stood the altars of the eastern chapels, which were probably five in number, like Rievaulx and Pipewell.¹ The two western bays of the presbytery are raised two steps above the rest, to form the presbytery proper. This platform has been so tampered with that it is difficult to discriminate the original work. In the middle is a plain coffin-slab, and there is a marble grave-slab opposite the altar in the north aisle. In the westernmost bay of the south aisle was a lavatory, like Beaulieu and Hayles, of which a long length of the supply-pipe was found, together with the brass cock for over the basin.

The north transept is $38\frac{3}{4}$ feet long by $46\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, including the aisle, and was divided into three bays. The main pillars, of which the bases of the respond and the northernmost remain, are similar to the detached pier in the presbytery; but are, together with their companions in the south transept, placed upon a continuous sleeper wall, and not upon foundation blocks, as in the rest of the church. In the end wall is a wide doorway of three members, having two nook-shafts in each jamb. In the north-west angle are the lower steps of a vice, cleared out in 1905, which led to the roof.

Externally, the walls have a bold splayed plinth, and large buttresses, with a square order in the angles, at the corners of the building, and marking each bay.

The eastern aisle was divided into two chapels by perpend walls 12 inches thick, which stopped short of the main pillars. The northern chapel retains its altar and slab complete. The altar is built of squared stones, and stands 7 inches from

¹ Waverley, Dore, and Byland had five altars across the east end, but were arranged in chapels forming an eastern aisle. Fountains had three altars in the main span.

the wall. The slab is 6 inches thick, has the five consecration crosses, and is chamfered at the front and ends. The altar platform is paved with stone, and has three steps similar to that at the east end of the presbytery.

The south transept was of the same size and arrangement as the north. The bases of the two main pillars and the

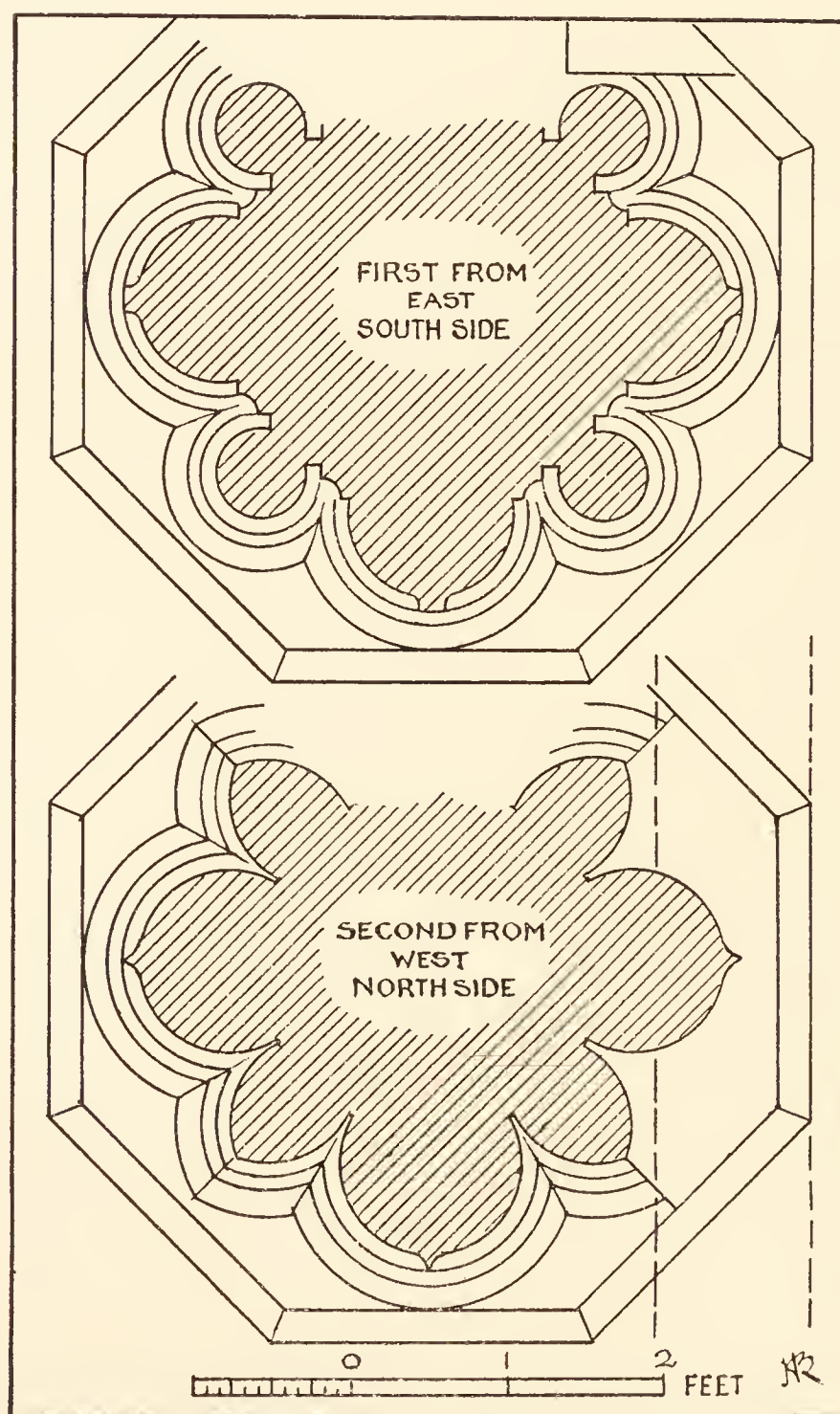


Fig. 2. The Nave, Plans of Pillars.

respond remain. The southern pillar and respond are like those in the north transept, but the northern pillar is different, and has each of the eight shafts subdivided. The south wall is mostly of earlier work than the rest of the transept, which continues behind the respond, where it sets back 19½ inches, and again continues eastward some 4 feet. In the middle of

the south end is an inserted doorway leading down to the vestry. Against the west wall of the transept is the lower part of the block to carry the night stairs to the dorter; in its south end is a locker.

The eastern aisle was divided into two chapels. In the southern is part of the block of the altar 8 inches away from the wall, and the stone-paved platform with three steps remains in part. At the south end of the topmost step is a floor-drain, with dished sinking $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches square. In the south wall of the chapel is a narrow doorway to a straight stair leading up eastward, of which the two bottom steps remain. This is a most unusual feature, and it is not clear where the steps led. In front of the northern altar, but below the steps, is a large grave-slab with an incised cross and sword, but without any legend.

Of the crossing nothing remains, but it would doubtless carry a low tower. In the midst is now placed the truncated effigy of a knight in mail, with a shield on his left arm, having a fretty charge, his right is sheathing his sword, and his legs are crossed in the fashion of the time.

The nave is $162\frac{1}{4}$ feet long by 63 feet wide, including the aisles, and was divided into ten bays. Of the main arcades the bases remain, on the north side, of the fourth, seventh, eighth, and ninth pillars, and on the south, of the first, third (plinth only), fourth, and eighth, as well as the western responds. The plan of the pillars generally is the same as that in the presbytery, but the first on the south side is different, having round shafts flanked with hollows instead of the keels. The western bases, but not the responds, have their mouldings next the nave unworked, in order to take a screen-wall 12 inches wide. This walling off of the nave aisles may be considered a Cistercian feature, insomuch as the naves of the Order were used as the quire for the *conversi*, and had to be treated with a blank wall at the backs of the stalls, as occurs at the back of quire stalls at Canterbury and elsewhere.

The west end has a large doorway of five members, all of which, save the innermost, were carried by jamb-shafts. There was a similar doorway, but of three members, at the end of the north aisle.

At the east end of the south aisle wall is the base of the cross-arch, in which is inserted a small square base of contemporary work to support the holy-water stock, conveniently

placed for those descending the night stairs or entering the church by the processional doorway from the cloister. This doorway occupies the first bay, and was precisely similar to the west doorway, but only the eastern bases remain. In the middle of the fifth bay of this wall is a straight joint in the masonry, showing a break in the work. In the ninth bay is a plain doorway from without, and in the westernmost bay is a round-headed doorway of three moulded members, having the two outer carried upon jamb-shafts, with moulded capitals and bases. In the south-west angle remains the vaulting

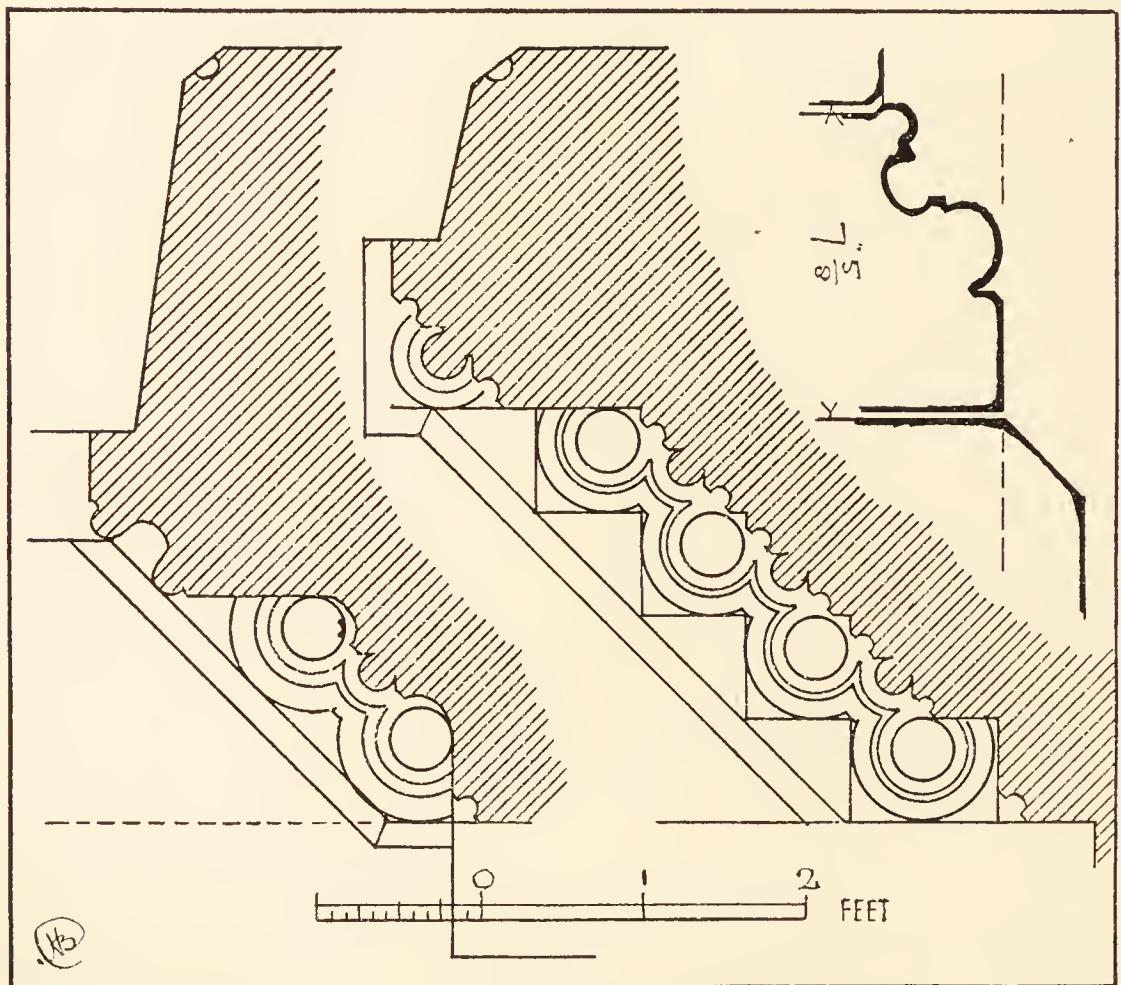


Fig. 3. Plan of Jambs of West Doorways of Nave.

column, with moulded capital and corbel with the start of the vaulting, which shows that the springing of the main arcades was $19\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the floor level.

Externally, the west end and the north aisle have bold-played plinths, with large buttresses at the angle and marking the bays. On the south side of the three western bays is a high chamfered plinth, with pilaster buttresses of early character, which are doubtless a continuation of the earlier wall to the east, now destroyed.

Internally, in the third bay of the nave are two platforms for altars, which have at the back, in the midst of the bay,



THE CLOISTER, SHOWING EASTERN RANGE

a chamfered course of stones, with an opening $5\frac{3}{4}$ feet wide in the middle for a door. This carried the western face of the gallery or loft known as the *pulpitum*, from which the Epistle and Gospel were sung on holidays, and separates the quire from the nave in monastic and collegiate churches. It was sometimes carried by a broad screen-wall, as at Waverley, Tintern, and Valle Crucis, and sometimes by two narrow screens, as at Furness, Roche, and Hayles. It always had the quire door in the middle flanked on either side by a small chapel, and usually carried a pair of organs.

In the fifth bay of the south aisle is a stone-paved platform for an altar, having two steps, on the upper of which is a square floor-drain.

This church was paved with a magnificent series of ornamental tiles. These were found almost perfect when excavated in 1807, at which time they were carefully drawn, and in part published by the late Mr. Henry Shaw, F.S.A.¹ Not one tile now remains in the church!

THE CLOISTER.

The cloister may be called the heart of the monastery, and was a square court surrounded by the buildings most necessary for the daily use of the convent. Covered alleys on all four sides formed passages of communication between the buildings, and that next the church was for the inmates to study in during their leisure time.

The buildings around the cloister of a Cistercian house are enumerated in order in the direction for the Sunday procession in the *Consuetudines*,² and were, after the church, the chapter-house, parlour, dorter and rere-dorter, warming-house, frater, kitchen, and cellarer's building, each of which had to be visited in turn and sprinkled with holy water.

The cloister at Jervaulx is on the south side of the nave of the church, but is not exactly square, being 115 feet from east to west, 108 feet along the east side, and $110\frac{1}{2}$ feet along the west side.

A small piece of the alley wall next the garth remains on the north side, and so many fragments of the superstructure

¹ *Tile Pavements* (London, 1858).

² *Nomasticon Cisterciense* (Solesme, 1892), 133. "Interim vero minister recipiat aquam in quolibet vase de urceolo in quo est aqua benedicta, et habens

sparsorium aliud, claustrum aspergat et officinas, scilicet, capitulum, auditorium, dormitorium et dormitorii necessaria, calefactorium, refectorium, coquinam, cellarium."

are lying about as to suggest that the original cloister remained to the end. From the fragments it is possible to reconstruct the design, which was in the form of an open arcade of round arches, supported by coupled columns with moulded capitals and bases, carried upon a dwarf wall. The columns appear to have been alternately round and octagonal. There was a group of four at the corners, above which the angles are worked as a small column covered with leafwork.

The north side of the cloister is the south wall of the nave of the church, and has been destroyed towards the cloister. At the extreme east end was the processional doorway already described, and in the alley in front is a plain coffin-lid.

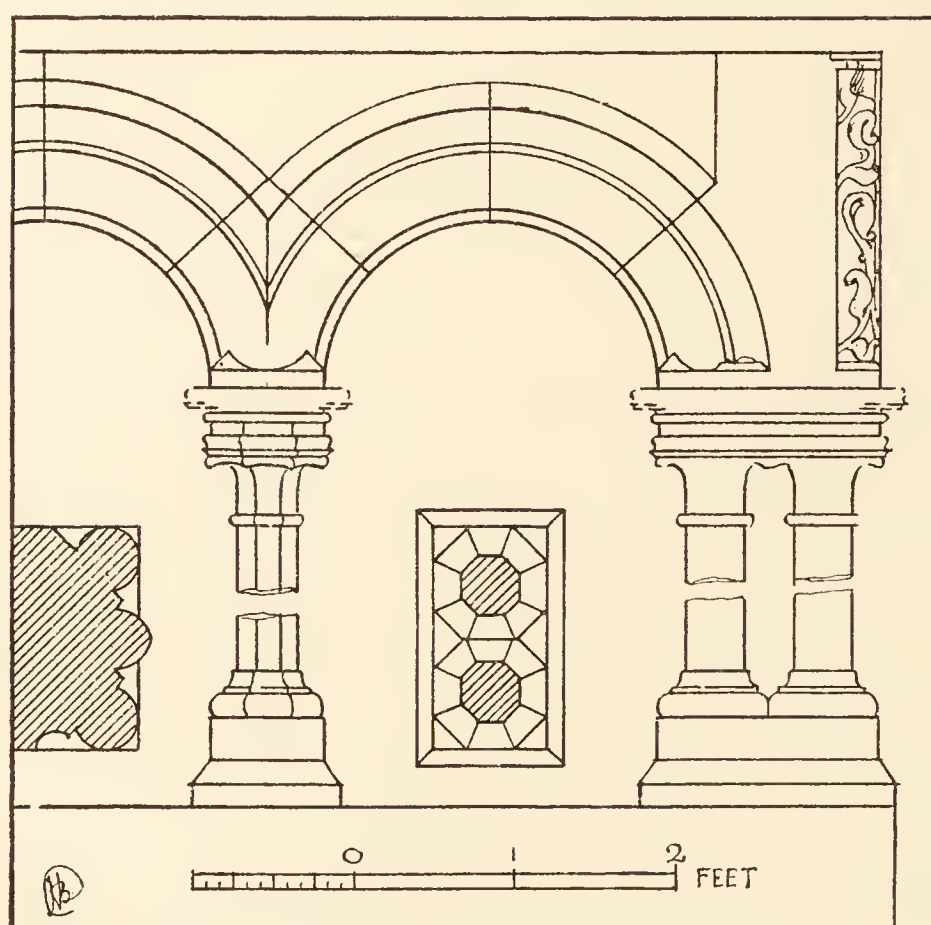
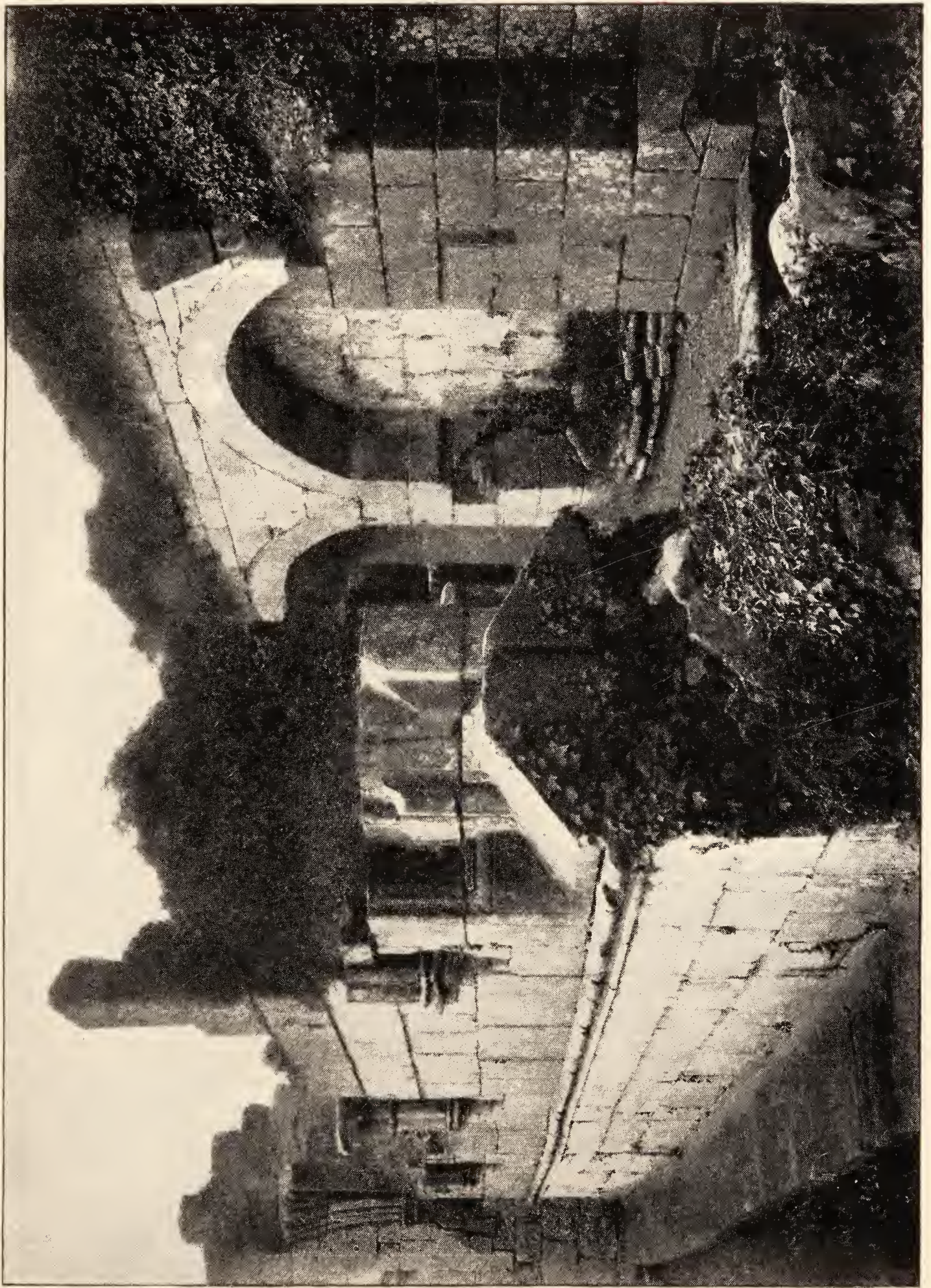


Fig. 4. The Cloister, Detail of Arcading.

The east side of the cloister is covered for 28 feet by the south transept, the wall of which is much ruined. It seems to have had a deep cupboard for books at the north end, in front of which was a seat; this remains for about 7 feet.

Next the end of the transept was a chamber 9 feet wide, which was in the first place a passage, as at Fountains and Roche. On the north side are three segmental arches, which are built against the earlier work of the transept, and the middle one has the doorway from the church. In the middle of the south wall is a blocked opening $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, made, apparently, as a barrow-hole when the chapter-house was built, and walled up as soon as the work was finished. A similar



THE VESTRY, SHOWING ARCHES IN TRANSEPT WALL.

opening in a like position remains at Fountains. The passage was afterwards converted into the vestry by building up the east end with a wall 2 feet thick. A shelf was fitted against this, and another in the easternmost arch on the north side. The western end was apparently divided off to form a book-cupboard, as at Kirkstall and Netley.

THE CHAPTER-HOUSE.

The first building to be visited by the Sunday procession after leaving the church was the chapter-house (*capitulum*). Here the convent met daily after prime for chapter, which opened with the reading of the martyrology for the day, notices of the dead, and a portion of the rule of St. Benedict, followed by confession of monastic offences and the receiving of discipline.

The chapter-house was from the first of the same width as that remaining, but no part of it, save the west wall, is standing. It was probably contained within the range, and not being large enough for the convent, was taken down in the early years of the thirteenth century to give place to the new building.

This building is 48 feet long by $35\frac{3}{4}$ feet wide, and remains perfect to the height of the springing of the vaulting, except the east end, which has gone. It was entered from the cloister by a large archway, which had five members on its west face and three on its east, though nothing but the bases now remain. On either side are two round-headed windows of two members, inside and out, which do not show any indication of subdivision. The chapter-house is six steps below the cloister; it was vaulted in four bays, and divided into three aisles by two rows of columns. The columns, five of which remain, are monolithic and octagonal, with carved capitals and moulded bases, all of marble, supported on chamfered plinths of stone. The vaulting had moulded ribs $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, supported on the walls by corbels consisting of a triple shaft with moulded capitals and bracketed bases. Beneath the corbels is a continuous string-course, which seems to have been carried on in plaster across the older west wall, as a band of the same width, and in line with the string-course, is chopped away to form a key. In the eastern bay on either side are remains of the windows, which had nook-shafts internally, and were double chamfered externally; they were of single lights, probably round-headed, and 3 feet 2 inches in the clear. There were doubtless three similar windows in the east

end. The walls were whitewashed and "masoned" in double lines, the remains of which still show in places.

All round the room is a raised step, with a stone bench against the walls for the accommodation of the convent. The abbat's seat was in the middle of the east end, but it does not seem to have been distinguished in any way as was

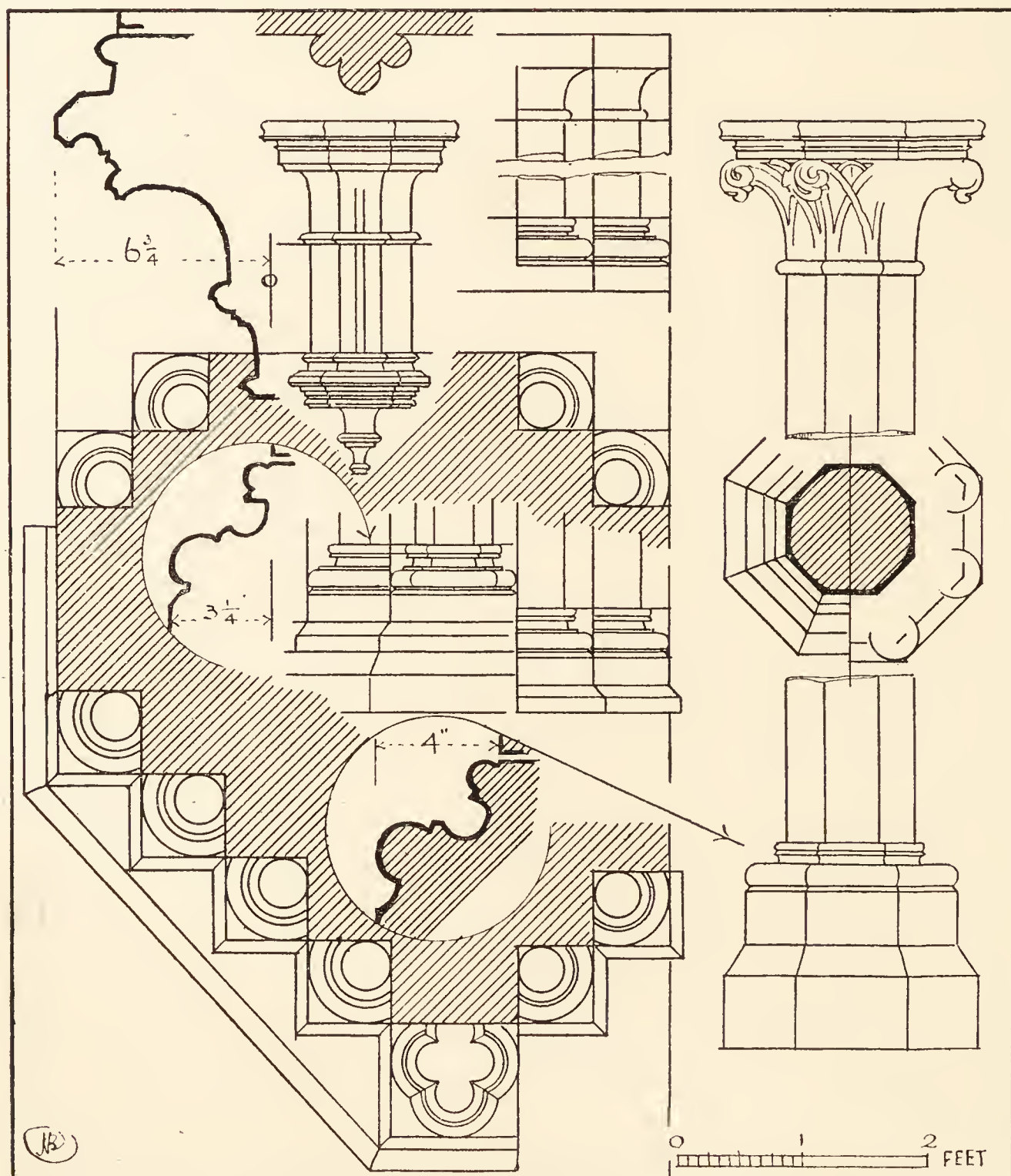
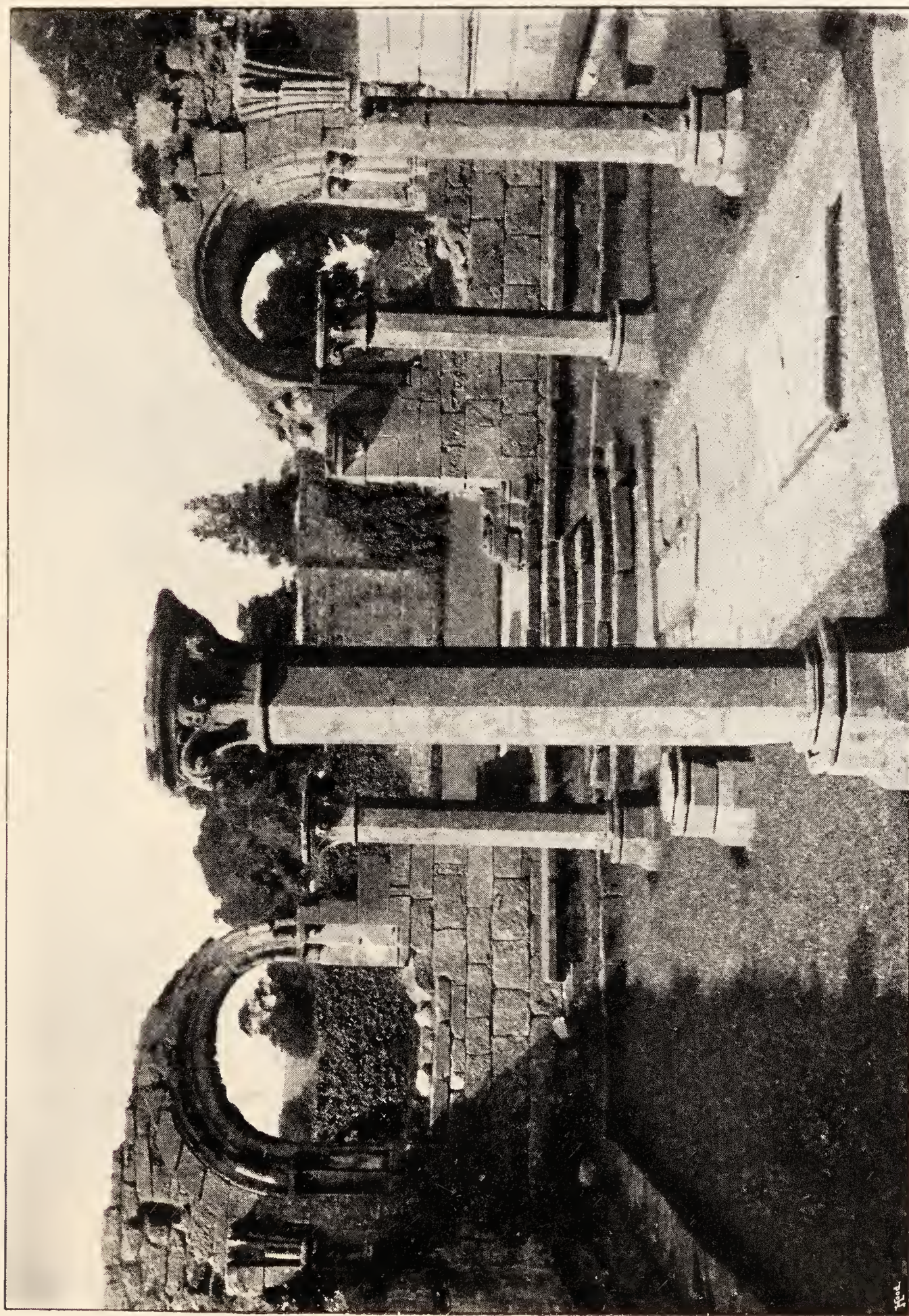


Fig. 5. Details of the Chapter-house.

usual with the Benedictines. Towards the middle of the room was the lectern (*analogium*), from which the martyrology and chapter were read. The floor is paved with small square tiles, and retains divers coffin-slabs.

At the east end is a group of five, of which four lie before the place of the abbat's seat. They are plain and flat, with chamfered edges, save the southernmost, which is beaded.



THE CHAPTER-HOUSE, LOOKING WEST.

The first has along the north edge :

✠ TVMBA : [EVSTA]CHII : Q̄NTI : AB[BATIS] : JOREUAL

The second has along the north edge, in bold letters :

✠ TVMBA : JOH̄IS : PMI : ABBATIS : IORVALLIS

The third has along the north edge :

✠ TVMBA : WILLI : [TE]RCII : ABB̄IS : IOREV

The fourth has along the north edge :

✠ TVMB[A . . OI . . I : . . S : OCT ABB̄IS IOREBALL : DEFVNC]TI

The fifth, which has recently been brought here from the church, has a floriated cross on stepped base and a chalice, with round the edge :

Hic . jacet . in . tumba . Will̄s . noīe . Sallay . Constituit tabula dñi
i trīnua duodena.

In the middle of the second bay is a flat stone, incised with a cross flory, and a chalice between a crosier and mitre ; on the north and east edges is Tumba Petri : de : pe :
Abbat̄is : xii : Jore ball.

In front of the steps of entrance are three more slabs. That to the south has a cross flory, the middle one is quite plain, and that on the north has a beaded edge.

There is a large plain coffin-slab in the middle of the doorway, partly projecting into the cloister.

THE PARLOUR.

Next the chapter-house southward was the parlour (*auditorium juxta capitulum*), where such talking as was absolutely necessary among the convent was allowed. It was also invariably the passage from the cloister to the monks' infirmary.

At Jervaulx the parlour is of the same date as the chapter-house.¹ It is 31 feet long by 12½ feet wide, and was entered from the cloister by an archway exactly similar to that of the chapter-house, also ruined to the bases. At the east end was a doorway of a single member, of which only a fragment of the southern jamb remains. The vaulting was divided into three bays, and had moulded ribs springing from corbels similar to those of the chapter-house.

¹ At Fountains, Furness, and Waverley, where the chapter-house is of different date from the rest of the dorter range, the parlour was built at the same time.

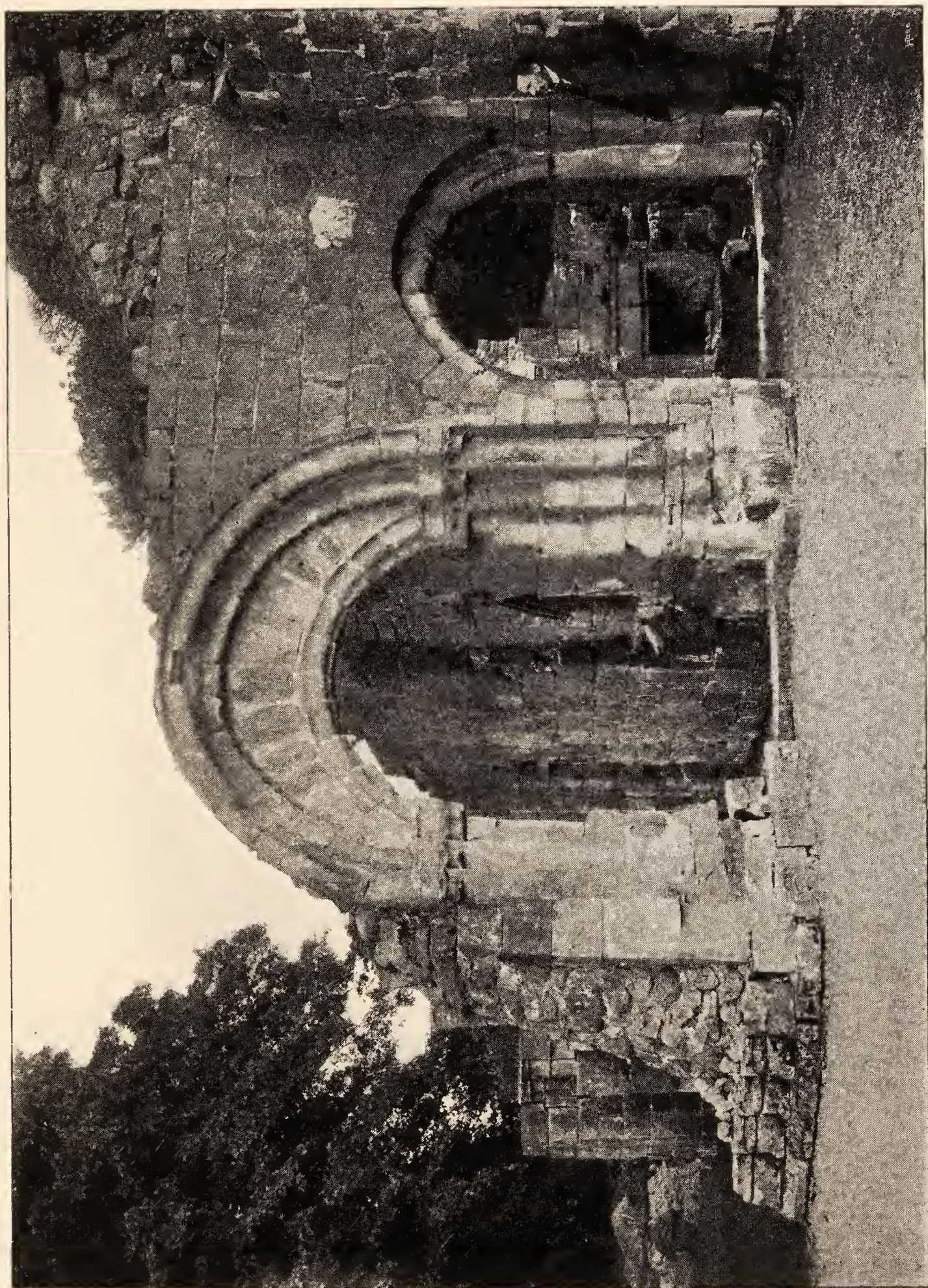
In the cloister next the parlour door is a round-headed doorway of three members, with jamb-shafts having deep square abacus, and carved with the water-leaf. Unlike the other doorways, the bases of this are $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches above the floor, and evidently had steps in front projecting into the cloister. These were continued up to the floor above, and formed the day stairs to the monks' dorter. Though no English Cistercian example is known of the stairs remaining in this position, it seems to have been the usual one in early houses, as shown by indications at Fountains, Kirkstall, Tintern, and other places, and was due to the frater occupying the whole south side of the cloister. A late reversion occurs at Cleeve after the alteration of the frater there in the fifteenth century. At Jervaulx the space under the stairs had on the east a doorway of one member, of which the springs of the round arch and a piece of the label of early date remain. In the south wall is a wide doorway into the dorter subvault, now built up. Late in the twelfth century the steps were removed,¹ and the staircase, though now a passage, may possibly have been used for another purpose by having the eastern end walled up, as it is inconceivable why three passageways should be required at this point, which at present occurs.

THE DORTER SUBVAULT.

In the south-east corner of the cloister is a plain round-headed doorway of two members, which leads into the dorter subvault. On the inner side the southern jamb has been splayed to give readier access to the door, and the rere-arch reset very awkwardly.

The subvault is $96\frac{3}{4}$ feet from north to south by 31 feet wide; it is divided into six bays, and has a row of columns down the middle. The west wall remains to its full height, the east remains about 5 feet in height, and the south end has gone. The north end, the three western bays of the west side, and two and a half bays of the east, are of the original work. The rest of the east and west walls are of the late twelfth century work, to which date belong also the inserted doorway opposite the entrance from the cloister, and the vaulting. This latter was carried down the middle by a row of octagonal pillars, having moulded bases with chamfered plinths, and by corbels in the walls, the arrangement of which is somewhat puzzling. Three corbels on the west side were inserted in the

¹ At this time the inner member of the western doorway was taken out and made segmental, so as to clear the floor inserted above.



THE DOORWAY TO THE OLD DORTER STAIRS.

older wall, together with one on the east in the same position. As the later building proceeded, the corbels, which were, of course, fixed in with the work, are at a higher level than those in the older walls. These latter were then altered, some by placing a large moulded stone on the top of the old corbel, and others by removing the old corbels and inserting new ones of the later type.

On the west side, in the fourth bay, is a small doorway. In the fifth and sixth bays are large round-headed windows, with deep splays internally and two orders of chamfers externally. In the opposite wall, in the second, fifth, and sixth bays, are the remains of similar windows; in the third bay is a round-headed door of a single chamfered member leading to a building beyond, which will be described later.

Externally, the later twelfth century walls have bold plinths, surmounted by a roll, and each bay is marked by a wide pilaster buttress.

It has been suggested some years ago that dorter subvaults in Cistercian houses were intended for housing the novices, but no direct evidence is forthcoming that this was universal. At Clairvaux it was for that purpose as late as 1517, for in the account of the Queen of Sicily's visit there in that year, after being shown round the cloister:

“The said lady was taken to the lodging of the novices. The novicery is a great hall of stone of cut vaulting, and at the end has a chimney, where the novices study their psalter and other things. At the right side are the privies over the water. Following is the dorter of the said novices, vaulted as the said novicery, which has several beds, and at the end the chamber of their master, made of woodwork, in which there is a window by which he sees all that which the said novices do. After is the infirmary of the said novices, to which one goes by a little gallery, where there is a good fountain, bordering on this gallery on one side are the chambers where they put the sick novices, which are three in number, two below and one above, and have the garderobes of the said chambers well arranged, and at the other side of the gallery is a pretty garden for them to disport in, and the river passes between the said lodgings and the garden for to empty the said garderobes. From thence the said lady was taken to the great infirmary of the religious.”¹

¹ Didron, *Annales Archéologiques* (1845), iii. 231.

As the dorter subvault at Clairvaux was used for the novices, it is only reasonable to suppose, considering the uniformity of Cistercian planning and the similar features of these buildings in each case, that this was the general arrangement.

At Jervaulx in the thirteenth century two large arches were inserted in the south end, which were carried by responds and a middle column. The former are half round and the latter had four keels and four round shafts alternated; they are all ruined to their bases except four courses of the northern respond. The arches opened into a single storied extension of the same date, which has in the south wall a wide fireplace, and a small doorway at its extreme west end.

In later days, when novices were in no great number, the subvault was divided up into rooms, and fireplaces inserted in the east wall. On the east side are two holes for a partition under the first vaulting corbel, and a corresponding cut occurs in the middle base. There is an inserted Tudor fireplace, with a small domed oven in the back, in the middle of the second bay. Between this and the second corbel was another partition, shown by a square hole. The next bay was left open, but had a floor inserted above, carried by joists 2 feet apart, for which three holes remain. Through the arch of the doorway in this bay a hole is cut for a large lead pipe. At the next corbel southward are marks of another partition, and the fourth bay seems to have had a floor inserted like the last, for which three joist holes remain. In the fifth bay is a fireplace with a hood and projecting curb, with evidences to the south of another partition. In the last bay was another fireplace, and there must have been some sort of partition on its south side, though no sign of it remains. There must also have been a division running lengthwise of the building, and for this a long vertical groove, with a pin-hole, remains on the south side of the fourth pillar, which is standing to a considerable height. There are signs also of another groove on the east side. The western aisle had a cross partition at the third vaulting pier, but was otherwise left open as a passage.

THE MONKS' DORTER.

The monks' dorter (*dormitorium monachorum*) was above the building last described, and extended northward over the chapter-house to the church, but all that now remains is part of the west side over the southern end. It was 173 feet long by 31 feet



THE SOUTH-WEST ANGLE OF DORTER RANGE.

wide. It had two staircases of access ; the one from the church, already described, was for the use of the monks when going to and returning from matins ; the other, the day stairs, was, after the completion of the dorter in the twelfth century, in the south-east corner of the cloister. At the top of these stairs the dorter was entered through a pointed segmental doorway of a single member, which has a segmental rere-arch on its western face, and had its sill much lower than the level of the dorter. A similar arrangement exists in the door to the lay-brothers' dorter at Beaulieu, the reason for the door opening outwards being that part of the steps might be within the range in the pocket of the vault, so as to lessen the number of steps in the straight flight.

Southward of the dorter door are nine original windows, which are narrow lancets deeply splayed inside, and chamfered outside. Northward of the door are two similar windows and part of the third, but the former must always have been blocked by the building over the dorter stairs. There are holes between all the windows, save the fourth, fifth, and sixth, and over the doorway, all at one level, but they seem to be rather for putlogs than partitions. The sills of the seventh and eighth windows have been cut down, and some alterations have been made to the fifth window.

The dorter was generally arranged with a wide passage down the middle, and cells on either side. These latter at Clairvaux "were made of joiners' work, from seven to eight feet in length and six feet wide, in all of which is a bedstead, with bedding thereon, a little cupboard, and a table for writing, and the said chambers are ornamented and furnished with beautiful pictures upon canvas, and tables relating to the devotions of each religious. In each of the doors of these chambers is a window of two divisions, by which each religious, going by the dorters, is able to see his companion in his chamber."¹

THE RERE-DORTER.

Opposite the third and fourth bays of the dorter subvault is a building extending eastward, of which part of the south

¹ Didron, *Annales Archéologiques*, iii. 231.

" et sont faictes de menuiserie, seulement, contenant de longueur de sept à huit piedz et de largeur six piedz, en toutes lesquelles y a ung chalit, de lict dessus, ung petit comptoire et ung poulpitre pour escrire, et sont lesdictes

chambres, ornées et accoutrées de belle ymaiges en toile et tableau selon la dévotion d'ung chacun religieulx.

Item, En chacun des huisse d'icelles chambres y a une fenestre à deux bareaux, par laquelle ung chacun religieulx, allant par les dortoirs, peult veoir son compaignon en sa chambre"

wall stands to its full height, and a considerable piece of the east end remains, though the north side is much ruined. The upper floor of this building was the monks' rere-dorter (*dormitorii necessaria*), and was 83 feet in length by 19 feet in width. It was all of late twelfth century work.

On the ground floor was a hall, entered from the dorter subvault by the doorway in the third bay. Its north side had a series of seven arches carried on square pillars, of which the first and fifth remain for a few courses in height. The south side is formed by the wall of the drain, which stops one bay short of the west end. The space there formed is divided into two compartments by a large stone over the drain, which has joggles for a flat stone across each division. In the wall over were two windows, of which the eastern has been converted into a doorway in later times. Externally, the south wall of the rere-dorter is carried by a row of seven pointed arches, to ventilate the drain. The drain at this point is $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide.

The arches carrying the north wall opened, all but the westernmost, into a broad aisle. This had in the midst of its north wall a wide fireplace, and at the extreme east end of the same wall was a doorway, while towards the western end of the wall was found a deep plinth, similar to that of the dorter subvault.

The upper story was the rere-dorter, entered off the dorter. It had a row of wooden seats over the drain on the south side, for which and the riser the cuts clearly show in the remaining piece of the east wall. Over the seats high up are two little lancets. In the east end is the jamb of a large window, which was built up later, and there appears to have been an inserted doorway to the north of it.

The use of the hall and aisle, in the first place, may have been for the infirmary. Apparently, in the thirteenth century, when the new infirmary was completed, the aisle was pulled down, with the exception of its east wall, and the arches carrying the north wall of the rere-dorter were built up. In the northernmost is a late garderobe, entered from the north; in the next arch is a blocking wall with a narrow loop, built up later. Though the other arches are gone, indications were found by excavation that they were each filled with blocking walls. After this change, the ground story would serve as the infirmary for the novices, as it did at Clairvaux.

Before describing the rest of the buildings round the cloister, it may be more convenient to continue with those to the east.



THE WEST SIDE OF DORTER SUB-VAULT.

THE MONKS' INFIRMARY.

An important group of buildings in all abbeys of any size was the monks' infirmary (*infirmatorium monachorum*), or farmery, as it was called for shortness. This was required, not only for the temporary accommodation of the sick, but, as its name implies, for the permanent housing of the infirm, who were physically unfit to endure the rigorous life of the cloister, and the aged who had been professed fifty years (*sempectæ*).

The only early Cistercian infirmary of which anything remains is at Rievaulx, where it consists of a great hall, placed north and south, with, perhaps, a chapel to the east. At Jervaulx there is no evidence of an infirmary, unless the hall under the rere-dorter was used as such, earlier than the end of the thirteenth century. As the infirmary was such a necessary adjunct of all abbeys, and required as soon as any other building, it was, in the first place, probably constructed in timber, otherwise it is impossible to account for the general rebuilding of infirmaries that occurred in the thirteenth century. At Fountains the infirmary was built by Abbat John of Kent¹ (1220-47); at Meaux, Abbat Richard of Ottringham² (1221-35) began the monks' infirmary; and at Louth Park, Abbat Richard of Dunham³ (1227-46) made the monks' infirmary.

At Jervaulx the infirmary was of an unusual type, being a two-storied building, with a chapel on the north side, and garderobes at the east end.⁴ There was a detached kitchen to the south. To the north are some later buildings, and eastward was the garden, of which some of its surrounding wall remains.

The main building was begun in the latter half of the thirteenth century, in continuation eastward of the monks' rere-dorter, and was carried up one story. The chapel and garderobe substructures were then added, and the upper works of all three were completed together. The north and east walls and a fragment of the south wall remain to their full height, as do the north and part of the west wall of the garderobe; the rest is ruined to the plinths.

¹ Leland, *Collectanea*, iv. 109.

² *Chronica de Melsa*, i. 432.

³ *Chronicon de Parco Lude* (Lincolnshire Record Society), 13.

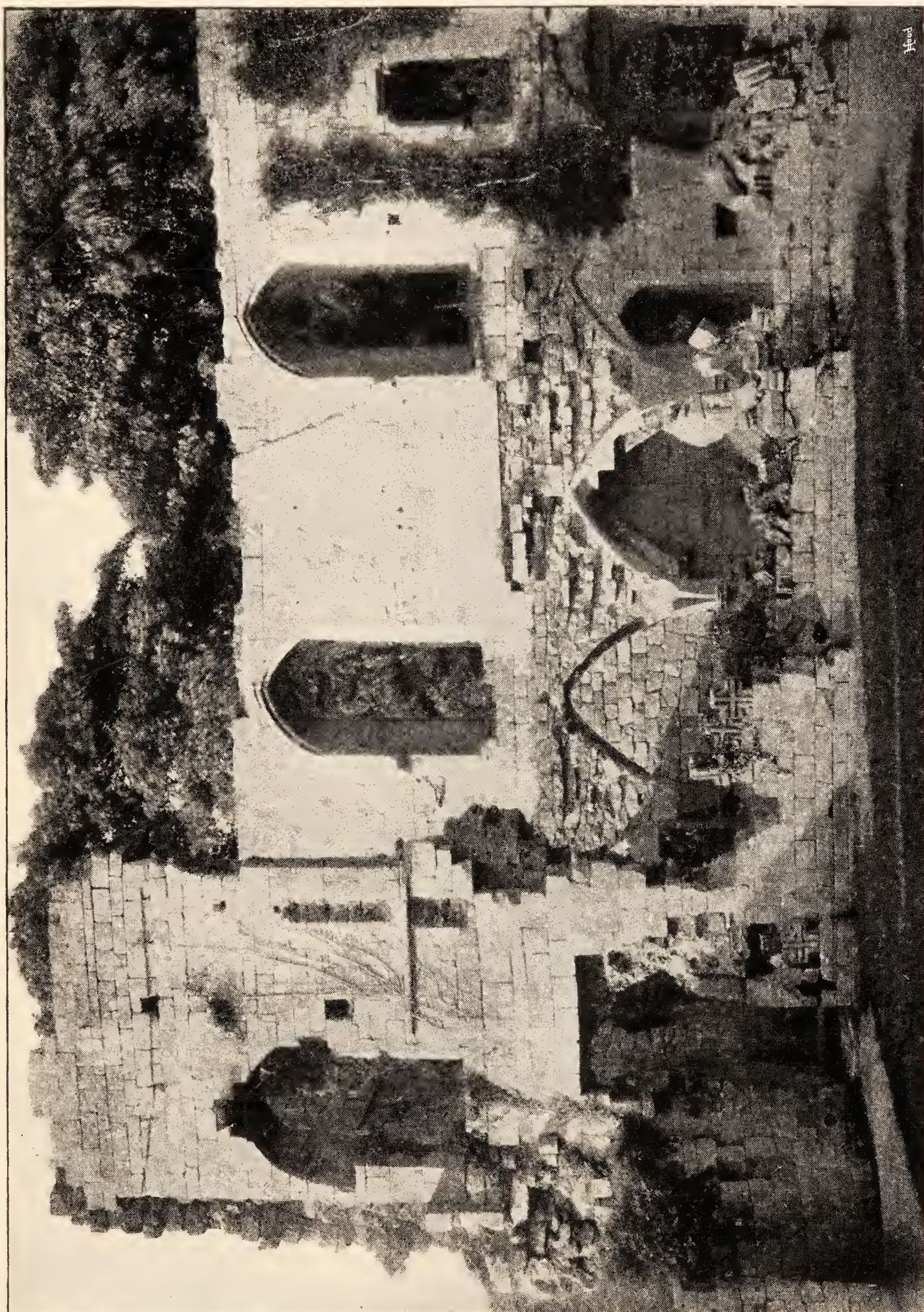
⁴ This infirmary is, however, almost identical with that built at Furness in the thirteenth century, though slightly

smaller. There, it was to the east of the dorter range, and placed north and south, with the kitchen to the south-west. The inconvenience of the arrangement was apparently soon felt, for before the expiration of the century a new infirmary was begun, and later the old one was changed into the abbat's *camera*.

The infirmary was connected with the cloister by a gallery, which ran directly east from the parlour. This was formed with open arcades upon dwarf walls, the capping stones of the latter being worked externally as a plinth, and internally as the nosing of a seat, and remains for a short length next the chapter-house. At irregular intervals along both walls were blocks of foundation for buttresses to strengthen the open arcade, in order, perhaps, to take an upper story, as at Fountains and Kirkstall. The gallery extended eastward 83 feet from the dorter range, where is a square porch or vestibule, beyond which the gallery continued, but has been destroyed by a later building. On the north side of the vestibule are three steps, which probably mark the start of a diagonal passage to the south door of the presbytery, similar to that at Tintern. At the south-east angle are the jambs of two arches spanning the vestibule on the east and south sides respectively, and there would be similar jambs, which have been destroyed, at the other three corners. Southward of the porch was a short return of the gallery, from which rises a broad flight of steps up to the infirmary hall. The steps have $18\frac{1}{2}$ inch treads and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch risers, with parapet walls 10 inches thick on either side. Opposite the first step on the west side is a buttress, and on the east side at 12 feet from the infirmary is a large buttress, made probably to take the thrust of an arch across the head of the stairs. Where the steps abut against the infirmary building is the lower part of a circular pillar, which seems to have carried a large capital to take the landing of the stair in front of the hall door. Between this and the buttress is a large locker under the stairs.

The ground floor of the infirmary was vaulted in six bays with semi-octagonal ribs and wall ribs resting on moulded corbels. The west end is the outside of the monks' rere-dorter, which retains its original plinth, and has an inserted doorway of the date of the infirmary.

The north wall has in the first bay from the west a shouldered doorway, with steps descending from without; in the second bay was a window which has been pulled out, and the opening roughly walled up; in the third bay is a great fireplace that had a projecting hood carried upon corbels, the whole of which has been destroyed, but the curb of the hearth remains; in the fourth bay is a pointed window, that was altered in the fifteenth century, and beside it is a small cupboard rebated



THE MONKS' INFIRMARY, WESTERN PORTION, FROM SOUTH.

for a door; in the fifth bay is a large pointed doorway with descending steps from without; and in the last bay is a plain aumbry, $26\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and 20 inches high.

On the south side, in the first bay is a doorway, now headless, but like that opposite; in the second bay was a loop 8 inches wide, of which the sill remains; in the third bay, opposite the fireplace, was a wide window with sill seats; in the fourth bay was a window $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide in the clear, with wide splays and a flat sill; in the fifth bay was a wide opening coming down to the floor internally, apparently for a window similar to that in the third bay; and the last bay had a window, of which only one stone of the east jamb remains.

The east wall has at the north end a window, afterwards altered into a doorway with a flight of steps up to it; southward is a shouldered doorway, and beyond it was an added block of masonry over the drain.

Between the fourth and fifth bays of the building is a cross wall, with a moulded door jamb at its south end, added before the upper works were begun, to carry a wall above. Externally, the building has broad buttresses, marking each bay, and is finished with a chamfered plinth of two sets-off.

The doorway in the east wall opens into a two-storied building, which has double buttresses at the angles and one on each side. The north wall has, near the middle, a round-headed doorway from without, which has a segmental rere-arch. On either side of it was originally a window, which has in both cases been converted into a doorway, at which time the original one in the middle was walled up. The east wall has at its north end the jamb of a window. The south side had a doorway opposite and similar to that on the north, which also had been walled up. The wall from this point to the east end was covered internally by a projecting block of masonry, which contained the pit of a garderobe, of at least three divisions, upon the upper floor. The west end of the room between the door of entrance and the south side has an inserted opening to a garderobe contained in the projection on its west side already mentioned. The room had a low wooden ceiling carried upon large corbels, of which three remain in the north wall.

The two eastern bays on the north side of the main building were covered, during the progress of the works, by a room

having an upper story, but now ruined to the plinth, save at the north-east angle. It had a wide doorway in the north wall opposite that in the main building, and an inserted doorway in the east wall. It seems to have been little else than a substructure for the room above, and was covered by a wooden floor, of which the joist holes remain on the south side.

On the upper floor the infirmary hall occupied the four western bays of the main building, and the two other bays were possibly the sleeping place for the infirm monks. The westernmost bay on either side had a round-headed doorway with a segmental rere-arch. The screens were immediately to the east, as indicated by the holes for the top beam on either side, and they had no gallery over. The north wall has, in the second and fourth bays, a wide window of two lights with a transom and traceried head, having a moulded rere-arch. The tracery remains, but the mullions and transoms have gone in each case. Between the first window and the screens is a moulded corbel about 5 feet from the floor, but for what purpose is not clear. In the third bay, between the large windows, was a wide fireplace, of which a fragment of either jamb remains, supported upon a corbel. The whole has been taken out and carefully walled up flush in good ashlar masonry. The south wall seems to have had three windows similar to those on the north, of which the western jamb of that in the second bay remains. The east end of the hall was carried by the wall dividing the building beneath, and had a doorway at its extreme north end, of which the chopped-off jamb still shows, with a hole to receive a draw bar, on the north wall of the main building. Beyond, in the fifth bay, is a shouldered doorway, and in the last bay an aumbry, which has been cut down to make a later doorway. The east wall has at its north end a large pointed window, and southward an inserted fireplace, with a roll moulding as a fender, which was blocked later. In the destroyed part of the wall was obviously a doorway to the building on the east.

This building, as indicated in its north wall, had its upper floor much below that of the hall. In this wall are two small lancets, now built up, and an inserted doorway at its west end. Along the eastern half of the south wall was a row of garderobes. The roof was high pitched and carried on the north side upon bold corbels.

The shouldered doorway in the north wall of the main



THE MONKS' INFIRMARY, EASTERN PORTION, FROM SOUTH.

building led to a chamber over the added substructure. This was the infirmary chapel, though unusually small. It had in the south wall a square recess, surrounded by a roll moulding, which probably contained the piscina. This was partly destroyed when the new doorway was made through the like recess on the other side of the wall, at which time the old doorway was walled up on its south side, and the recess on the north divided up as a cupboard with wooden shelves. The roof, as seen by the groove for the flashing in the wall of the main building, was almost flat, with its ridge placed north and south.

Up to the south door of the infirmary hall is a broad flight of steps, corresponding to those on the north side. It had a large landing at the top to gain the hall door, and was covered with a flat lead roof following down the slope of the steps, as shown by the flashing groove over the hall door and in the wall of a building on the west side of the steps, which will be noticed later. The steps had a stone parapet, which still remains in part on the west side, bedded in the wall. At the extreme north end of the stair-block is a square locker, and further south a passage under the stairs, in the south side of which is another square locker. This passage leads to a chamfered doorway in an older wall, which forms the east end of a one-storied building 13 feet wide against the monks' reredorter. The south wall remains for 22 feet, where it is cut off, though it originally extended further. In this are, near the east end a wide doorway, and to the west, two small square headed loops.

In connexion with the infirmary was always a kitchen, of which at Jervaulx not a sign remains above ground. As the main entrance to the infirmary hall was by the stairs on the north, it is reasonable to suppose that those on the south must have been for service, and near their foot the infirmary kitchen, before the fifteenth century, must have stood. Careful search was here made, and certain substantial walls were ultimately found, placed at a different angle from the rest of the buildings. They belong to a paved chamber, 30 feet from east to west and 23 feet at least from north to south, which there can be little doubt was the kitchen. Eastward was another chamber, 10 feet wide, which was probably a scullery. The southern part of both chambers is destroyed by the hawhaw bounding the ruins, and no walls were met with on its south side.

In the later fourteenth or early fifteenth century a large building was added to the north-east of the infirmary, eastward of the chapel, and northward of the garderobes, beyond which it projected 14 feet. This building was of two stories, and the walls were, in the first place, of the same height as the garderobe block. The east and north walls are ruined, but part of the latter remains. In it, on the ground floor, there are at the west end a window, which was afterwards turned into a doorway from a wooden pentise without, another window inserted when a projecting chimney-breast was destroyed, and a fireplace, afterwards blocked, which appears to have had a small square-headed loop on each side. The room was covered by the wooden floor of the story above, at the same level as the garderobes.

The upper chamber was the same size as the lower, and was entered by an inserted doorway from the garderobe block. It has in the north wall a two-light fourteenth century window, which may have been the east window of the chapel reused. Eastward was a fireplace in a great projecting chimney-breast, which has been blocked up and the breast removed. When this was done, the side walls were raised, and a two-light fifteenth century window with cusped heads was inserted over the disused fireplace; another remains in the wall opposite over the roof of the garderobes.

Both the upper and lower rooms were wainscoted, for which purpose the string-course on the garderobe block has been cut away. There was a set-off to receive the floor on the new walls, but large corbels were inserted to carry the floor in the older south wall.

The building had externally double buttresses at the angles, and the walls were finished by a chamfered plinth.

At the end of the fourteenth century all monastic infirmaries ceased to retain their common use, and were invariably parted up into sets of rooms or separate chambers for the greater comfort of those privileged to dwell there. These changes may be seen very clearly at Fountains, Kirkstall, Tintern and Waverley, and at Meaux, Abbat William of Scarborough (1372-1396) made separate *cameras* in the monks' infirmary, and instituted one occupant to each.¹

The infirmary hall at Jervaulx was certainly done away

¹ *Chronica de Melsa*, iii. 223. "Cameras separari et inhabitari per singulas instituit."



THE NORTH SIDE OF GARDEROBE BLOCK.

with, as indicated by the blocking up of the great fireplace. It is only reasonable to suppose that the south side was divided up into separate rooms, and the eastern room was similarly treated. The northern side of the whole building was a continuous corridor panelled throughout its length, of which the plug-holes for fixing still remain. A hall would still be required, and this was the use of the added building to the north-east, though why the new building was not made with separate chambers from the first, and the old hall left to its original use, is not clear. The ground floor under the new hall was apparently for sleeping, and does not seem to have been subdivided at any time.

Owing to the small area of this infirmary and the little space available for the separate rooms, the, by this time, little-used novices' lodging was appropriated for this purpose, to which there was direct communication by the subvault of the monks' rere-dorter.

A still further change is shown by the destruction of the fireplace of the new hall and raising the walls, showing the hall was removed elsewhere. The new hall was then turned into a chamber not requiring a fireplace, or, in other words, a chapel in place of the small room, which up to that time appears to have served the infirmary for that purpose. The old chapel thus became an ante-chapel, with a vestry at the west end, as shown by the old doorway of entrance being turned into a cupboard.

To the north of the infirmary block are the remains of a two-storied *camera*, of late date, standing east and west. The ground floor or basement was lighted on the north by two narrow loops, and entered on the south side by a simple doorway. At $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the east end was a cross wall to carry one above. The upper floor was gained by a flight of steps at the south-west corner, which had a connecting landing half way up with the steps ascending in the opposite direction to the infirmary hall. The upper floor was divided into two apartments, of which the western was a solar, having a fireplace in the north wall, and the eastern a bedroom, with a garderobe in a projecting square turret at the north-west angle. This *camera* was for the use of some official who required direct communication with the ground floor of the infirmary in the first place, and access to the infirmary hall and cloister in the second. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that it was made

for the use of the infirmarer, who at Louth Park had a *camera* to himself as early as the thirteenth century.¹

THE ABBAT'S LODGING.

Southward of the east end of the monks' rere-dorter, and on the west side of the southern steps to the infirmary, is a two-storied building placed north and south, erected in the fourteenth century, presumably for the use of the abbat. It remains complete, with the exception of the upper part of the north end, and is $41\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide.

The lower story is a mere cellar, of which the east wall is blank; the south end has three lancet loops; the west side has a doorway near the middle, and another shouldered doorway at its north end; and the north wall is the side of the earlier building against the monks' rere-dorter already described. The northern of the doorways, in the west wall, led into a destroyed garderobe, of which the foundations were found.

The upper story, which had a wooden floor, has on the east side a small window placed high up in order to clear the roof over the infirmary staircase. Further south is a small recess, with pointed and cusped head, which contained a lead cistern or lavatory, the waste from which was taken to the ground in a lead pipe let into a vertical chase on the outside. Still southward is a shouldered doorway from a building to the east, at a lower level, of which fragmentary foundations were found, but for what use is not clear. Adjoining the south end is an arched recess, of which only the south jamb remains, in which is a small cupboard. The south end has a pointed window with sill seats considerably out of centre of the room; it was of two lights with a transom, but has lost its tracery, and was heavily grated with iron on the outside. Just to the west is a small cupboard, which returns in a crooked fashion into the wall. Further westward is another window, which has lost its head, but was of a single light, and placed much higher than the other. Its use is not evident. In the west wall is a wide fireplace contained in an external chimney-breast; it was covered by a hood, now mostly destroyed, carried by projecting jambs, and some of the tiles of its hearth remain. To the north is an opening or spyhole, consisting of a recess $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet wide and about 4 feet high, with a square-headed loop at the

¹ *Chronicon de Parco Lude*, 13. Abbat Richard of Dunham (1227-1246), "in primo siquidem adventu suo fecit Infr-

mitorium Monachorum et Cameram grave infirmancium, Coquinam et cetera ibidem necessaria."



THE ABBAT'S LODGING, FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

back, $2\frac{2}{3}$ feet high by 10 inches wide, grooved inside for a wooden shutter, and splayed outside. At the north end of the wall is a shouldered doorway almost immediately over that below, and it also led into a garderobe. Between this doorway and the spyhole is a walled-up opening, which apparently marks the original entrance, though there must always have been a doorway in the destroyed north wall to gain access to the infirmary. Besides a number of pin-holes, which show the upper room was panelled throughout, there are other holes indicating divisions. The door in the north-east corner was cut off by a transverse screen, and the space between it and the north wall was ceiled over at 18 inches above the door head. On the east side at $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the north end are two holes of a transverse partition, but there are no corresponding holes opposite, showing it did not extend the full width of the room.

Externally, the building has double angle buttresses with gabled tops. The west side shows several interesting features. The garderobe at the north end was built in stone below and wood above, and was covered by a flat leaded roof, of which the flashing groove remains. South of it was the original entrance to the first floor gained by a staircase, over which was a pentise carried upon corbels near the top of the wall. In Tudor times the garderobes were pulled down; the doorway of entrance was taken out, and the gap walled up, leaving only the original stone sill grooved to take a step; the stairs were removed, and the corbels to carry the pentise knocked off. These alterations rendered the building useless for the abbat's lodging, and the upper floor was then apparently used for the hall of the infirmary.

The pentise just described outside the last building was turned westward, and ran along the north side of another building placed east and west in continuation of the addition to the dorter subvault. This building was a chapel, made apparently for the use of the abbat, in the fourteenth century. To build this, the east wall of the addition to the dorter subvault was removed and extended 12 feet eastward to form a vestibule.

The chapel is 29 feet long by 13 feet wide, and was separated from the vestibule by a wooden screen. In the west part of the north wall is a built-up recess $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. In the east end is a tall window with plain chamfered jambs, that was probably of three lights. There were two windows in the south wall,

of which the western one is carried down as a "low-side window." The altar is raised upon a platform of two steps, of which the paving of small tiles in part remains, and there is a floor-drain at the south end of the top step. In the sill of the window above is another similar drain used as an ordinary wall-drain. The block of the altar remains, and is 5 feet long and 3 feet wide. Against the wall behind are marks of the slab $5\frac{3}{4}$ feet long and 3 feet high. This altar seems to have replaced an earlier one, which was $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches longer. On either side of the east window, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet up and $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the side walls, are two large pin-holes, probably for a wooden table or reredos. The chapel roof was of wood, and there are holes in the north wall for two cross-beams.

Externally, both the chapel and vestibule have buttresses dividing the bays, and double ones at the angles.

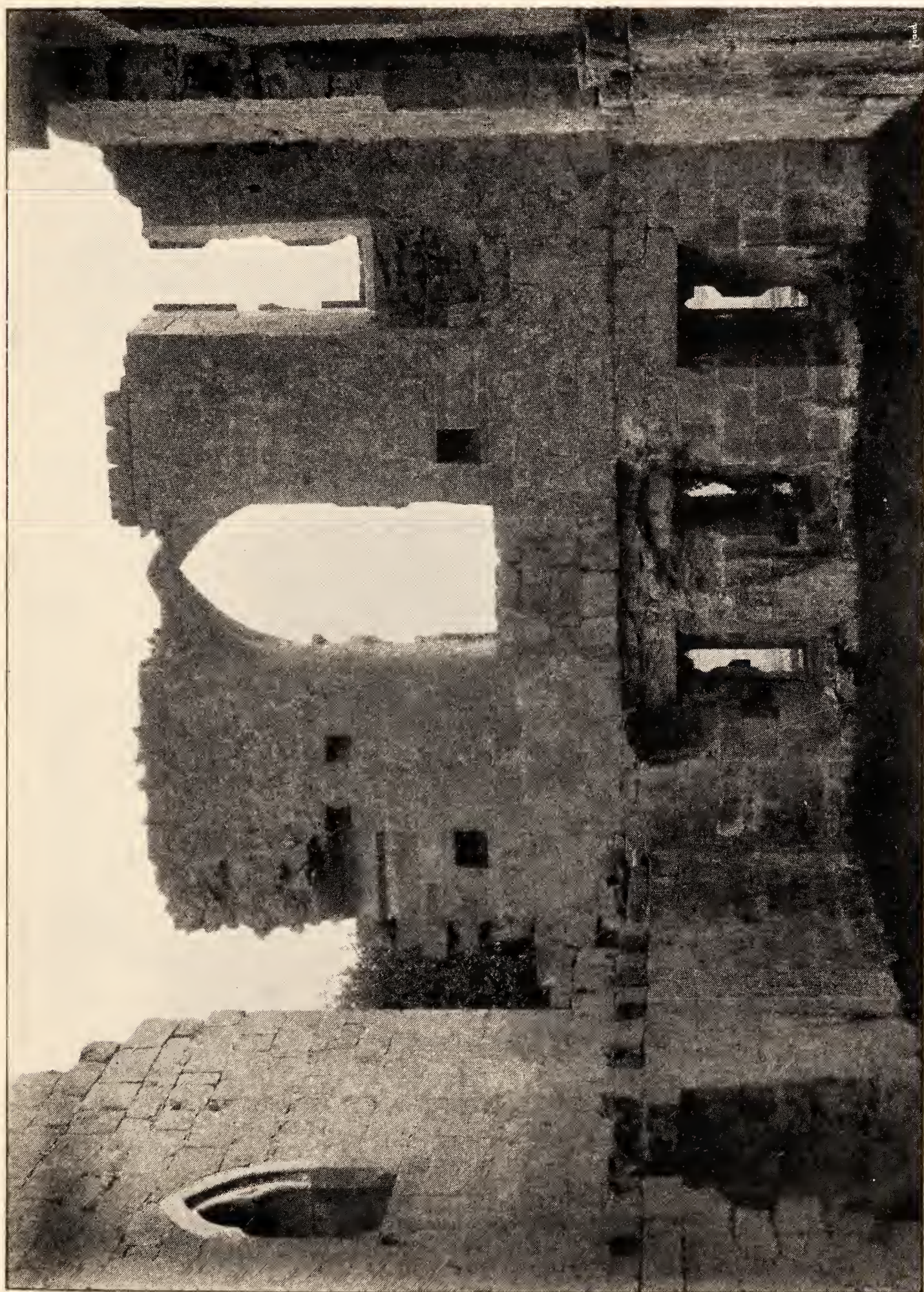
THE MISERICORD.

The Cistercians adhered strictly to the rule of St. Benedict, which enacted that no flesh meat was to be eaten except by the sick, and only by them during the time of their sickness.¹ No alteration of this rule occurs in the Statutes of 1256, but within the next hundred years, owing to the granting of numerous pittances and the degeneracy of monastic fervour, things had so far changed that the Order was allowed, by a privilege of Pope Benedict XII. in 1335, to eat meat in the infirmary and by the invitation of the abbat in his lodging.² Further relaxations occurred in later years; so that by the middle of the fifteenth century it was the custom to take meat three days in the week, namely upon Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, excepting in Advent, Septuagesima, Lent, and other seasons of fasting. Though meat was allowed as a permanent luxury, it was not to be partaken in the frater, which necessitated the provision of a special hall for the purpose.³ As the infirmary was the place where meat was first allowed to be eaten, this hall, or misericord, as it was called, was often in connexion with the infirmary, as at Clairvaux, Fountains, and Beaulieu, and the food was served from the infirmary kitchen. At Kirkstall, Ford, and some other English houses the frater itself was divided by a floor into two fraters, one for use on meat days, and the other on ordinary days, the misericord,

¹ *Regula St. Benedicti*, xxxvi.

² *Nomasticon Cisterciense*, 484.

³ *Ibid.* 552.



THE ABBAT'S LODGING, INTERIOR, LOOKING SOUTH.

which was the lower hall, being served from a new kitchen erected specially for that purpose.

At Jervaulx the misericord was a new building of the end of the fifteenth century, placed between the addition to the dorter subvault and the frater. It was $36\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by 21 feet wide, entered by a doorway in the north end of its east wall, and arranged in precisely the same way as a domestic hall. At the east end were the screens, having at their south end a lavatory or washing place, as indicated by the chase for an ascending pipe with a tap, and the hole through the wall by which it was brought. At the north end is a cupboard. Occupying most of the north wall is a great fireplace, of which the curb remains, with one jamb and the extrados of the arched head; above which is a label over a destroyed panel. Between the fire and the screens is a doorway to a little room on the north, which was probably a pantry. The south wall is divided externally into four bays by large buttresses; the east bay is blank; the next two had windows, apparently of two lights; and the fourth bay was treated as an oriel, with a wider window slightly projecting beyond the wall face. Adjoining this, in the west wall, is a single-light window, with a transom, and at $14\frac{3}{4}$ feet from the north side the wall stops with a square finish, where it abutted on the destroyed frater.

The misericord had a chamber above lighted from the south. It was reached by a wooden stair in the addition to the dorter subvault. In the north-east corner of the chamber is a small recess with a sill in the form of a corbel, which is hollowed out for a urinal, and taken through the wall as a shoot; similar contrivances for the same purpose remain in the prior's lodging at Wenlock, and at Great Chalfield Manor, in Wiltshire.

THE MEAT-KITCHEN.

In Tudor times a great kitchen, $29\frac{1}{2}$ feet from east to west by $28\frac{1}{2}$ feet from north to south, was built on the south side of the monks' rere-dorter, and stands almost complete, save for the upper part of the west wall.

Its north wall has a wide fireplace, with an ingle-nook at each end and a sloping hearth with a stone curb. The fronts of both fireplace and nooks have been torn out, and only part of the great segmental relieving arch above is left. To the west of the fireplace is a four-centred recess containing a trough for washing up, which was supplied with water by a

pipe brought through a square hole in the angle. Under the west end of the trough is a broad shoot into the main drain for kitchen refuse.

The west wall has at its north end a square-headed doorway opening outwards, and further south a wide and deep chimney recess covered by a segmental arch. This recess has at the back two large ovens contained in a big block projecting outside; at the north end was another big oven, partly projecting into the kitchen; and at the south end are the remains of a support for a copper. In the south-west corner of the kitchen is a serving hatch, with a square head and splayed sides.

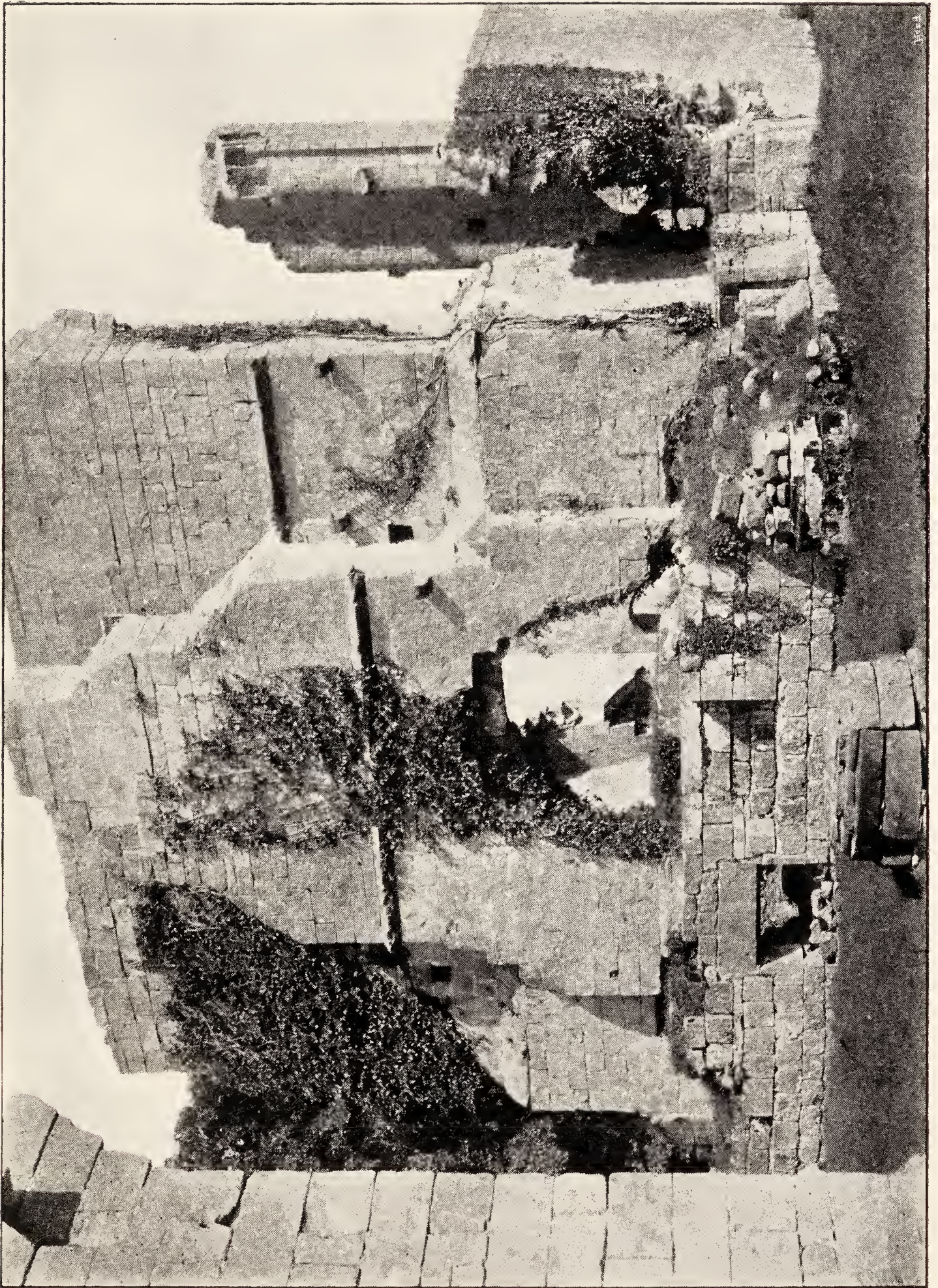
The south wall had also a fireplace like that on the north, but with an ingle-nook to the west only. Eastward was a large cupboard with four-centred head and a shelf, 3 inches thick, at the springing. On either side of the fireplace, high up, was a great window, of which the jambs against the side walls alone remain. The western window had a transom with arched heads without cusps, and that to the east had its sill lower with two transoms. The upper lights had cusped heads, and the windows seem to have had depressed four-centred arches.

The east wall has at each end a four-centred doorway opening outwards, and between are two serving hatches rebated for shutters externally, though none seems ever to have been fixed. Above were two windows of three lights with transoms, remaining in the same way as those on the south.

The kitchen was paved, at any rate round the edges, with stone slabs. The roof was of wood, and though the walls stand to their full height, no indication of its arrangement exists.

To the east was a serving-place, formed by covering the space between the kitchen and the abbat's *camera* by a lead flat, which sloped southwards. The chases for the flashing show in either wall, and are cut across the kitchen windows in the usual reckless manner of the time. This arrangement is apparently an after-thought, as there is a drip-course under the kitchen windows, with corbels below to take a pentise. At the north end of the serving-place is a wide flight of steps, curving up to the space between the abbat's *camera* and the reredorter, across which must have been a passage to the top of the south steps to the infirmary, by which food was taken to the infirmary and the abbat's *camera*.

The west side of the kitchen is covered externally by the oven block, on each side of which, high up, the wall is set



THE MEAT KITCHEN, FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

back with a sloping weathering. Above is a drip-course, over a pentise, which was carried upon corbels. This, on the north side of the chimney block, almost covered a small yard, and on the south side another yard outside the service-hatch in the kitchen wall.

To fully understand the arrangements of the buildings just described it will be necessary to make a slight digression.

In the early days of the Order the abbat was "in dormitorio jacere, in hospitio comedere"; but later he obtained for himself a separate set of rooms. It is of quite the end of the thirteenth century that the earliest known example of an abbat's house dates. This is at Kirkstall, and is a two-storied house on the east side of the dorter range. At about the same time, at Croxden, Abbat William of Howton (1269-1294) built the abbat's *camera* above and below, and gave for cutting and setting worked stones for the same £100 sterling. In 1335, Richard of Schepish, thirteenth abbat of Croxden, made his new *camera* between the infirmary kitchen and the dorter, and the following year finished it sumptuously.¹ At Meaux there is no mention of the abbat's lodging until the beginning of the fourteenth century, when Abbat Roger of Driffild (1286-1310), intending to resign, built a retreat for himself, behind the late abbat's *camera*, which became the abbat's *camera*, in the east part of the monks' infirmary.² It is also recorded that on the deposition of Abbat William of Dringhoe (1349-53), there was granted for his use a *camera* which Hugh of Levern caused to be prepared pending his resignation, between the infirmary and the monks' dorter.³

It will be noticed that in at least two of these cases the *camera* was built near the dorter, and also how both at Croxden and Meaux the abbats' *cameræ* were changed.

At Jervaulx, though the addition at the south end of the dorter subvault was at first made for the comfort of the novices, it appears quickly to have been appropriated by the abbat for his solar, his bedroom being still in the dorter above. In the fourteenth century a chapel was added to the east, and later a new *camera*, consisting of a solar, a bedroom, and a garderobe, was built to the east of the chapel, with which it was connected by a pentise. The new lodging was served from the old infirmary kitchen. When the great kitchen was built to the south

¹ Cott. MS. Faustina, B. 6, ff. 75b and 90.

² *Chronica de Melsa*, ii. 238.

³ *Ibid.* iii. 86.

of the rere-dorter, it has been shown that various alterations were effected to the abbat's *camera*, insomuch that it could no longer be used by him. As the chapel was allowed to remain, the abbat must have been accommodated with new quarters, so as still to be able to use it. This final disposition of things seems to have been that (1) the misericord, as at Fountains and Waverley, was used as his hall, with (2) his bedroom over connected with the monks' dorter and rere-dorter; (3) the solar would remain as before, but with a serving passage on its north side from the new kitchen to the misericord; and (4) the chapel to the east was untouched. So the abbat of Jervaulx, though digressing from the rule for about a hundred years, returned to it again, and to the end "*in dormitorio jacere.*"

To revert to the buildings around the cloister. On the south side, at the extreme east end, was an archway (now destroyed) which opened on to the dorter stairs. The block of the steps remains with the springing of an arch or half arch going to the south wall of the building containing the stairs. In the same wall at the top of the steps was a window, of which the east jamb remains. Over the north end of the stairs was a wooden floor inserted at a later date, similar to that at Fountains.

THE WARMING-HOUSE.

Next the dorter stairs was the doorway, of which the lowest stones of the western jamb alone remain, to the warming-house (*calefactorium*), "being to this end to have a fyre kept in yt all wynter for y^e Mounckes to cume and warme them at being allowed no fyre but that onely."¹ It was 29 feet from east to west by 17½ feet wide, it had to the south an aisle 11½ feet wide, and the west wall contained the fireplace; a precisely similar plan to that at Rievaulx. The north wall stands for only three courses. The south wall has gone, but when clear of the dorter stairs, seems to have been carried upon two wide arches, resting on a middle pillar, of which the base now lies on the grass not far from its original position. At the east end of the aisle, in the dorter wall, are two large pointed cupboards having rebates for doors, and above is the raking weathering for the roof.

There was, presumably, a room over the warming-house as at Fountains and Tintern, and a small piece of the weathering of its steep pitched roof remains in the dorter wall. A second

¹ *Rites of Durham* (Surtees Society), cvii. 88.



THE EAST SIDE OF WARMING HOUSE, SHOWING DORTER DOOR.

story has been added in later days, and a doorway inserted in the east wall, whereby access could be gained from the dorter by a flight of steps. A similar raising of Tudor days occurred at Tintern, but for what the rooms were used is not clear, though perhaps owing to their position commanding the dorter, they were for the prior, whose duty it was to see good order kept.

Westward from the warming-house door, and 36 feet in length, was the cloister lavatory, an addition of the thirteenth century. It apparently consisted of a wall-arcade like that at Kirkstall, resting on short detached columns, of which the bases at either end alone remain. There would be a projecting and continuous trough in front, of which the middle stone, with a cut to take the overflow pipe, still remains.

THE FRATER.

The next building visited by the Sunday procession, after the warming-house, was the frater (*refectorium*) or dining-hall of the convent. This, though always on the opposite side of the cloister to the church, was in Benedictine houses placed east and west, which arrangement was followed by the Cistercians in the first place; but about the middle of the twelfth century it became general to put it north and south, with the warming-house to the east and the kitchen to the west.

The frater at Jervaulx, of course, followed this later arrangement, and was 100 feet from north to south by 30 feet wide. It was entered from the cloister by a wide doorway, of at least three members, of which the bases on either side remain. Except this doorway, a fragment of the west wall, and another of the east adjoining the misericord, everything is destroyed above ground, but the foundations can be traced. In the piece of the west wall are the remains of the serving-hatch from the kitchen. The great drain passes beneath the frater in an arched culvert, $3\frac{1}{3}$ feet wide, which is yet perfect for a considerable length, and has fair freestone arches to carry the side walls.

A frater was arranged with benches down each side wall, having tables in front, and there was a high table upon a dais at the end opposite the entrance. There was always a pulpit arranged in the west wall, from which the reader for the week read portions of the Scriptures during meals. At the end next the entrance was a trough to wash up the spoons and platters, which were kept in a cupboard hard by, and there was a serving-hatch from the kitchen.

THE KITCHEN.

In the south-west angle of the cloister is a round-headed doorway. This led into a room occupying the remainder of the south side of the cloister, now much ruined. This was the kitchen (*coquina*) of the convent, and measured 40 feet from east to west by 20 feet wide. It had on the south side a great fireplace, with a doorway to the east of it, and perhaps another to the west. There was a hatch in the east wall to convey food to the monks' frater, and there is a like hatch in the west wall for the convenience of the *conversi*. The great drain passes on the south side of the kitchen, but there is no shoot or opening into it of any kind for kitchen refuse.

THE CELLARER'S BUILDING.

Conspicuous on the plan of most Cistercian houses is a long range of buildings occupying the west side of the cloister, and continuing southward far beyond the kitchen. This is the cellarer's building (*cellarium*), which was the last to be visited by the Sunday procession before it re-entered the church. It was for the accommodation of the *conversi* or lay-brothers, as is clearly shown at Meaux,¹ and had their frater with offices on the ground floor and their dorter above.

Lay-brothers among other Orders were merely servants drawn from the lower classes, but with the Cistercians they were of the same social position as the monks themselves, and like them had taken the three monastic vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. The main difference between them and the quire monks was that the lay-brothers were illiterate, and the monks could read and write. They had charge of all the external affairs of the house, and performed the manual labour generally. This particular class of religious appears to have died out in this country about the middle of the fourteenth century, owing doubtless to the increase of education among the better classes, and was superseded by mere hired servants of the same standing

¹ *Chronica de Melsa*, i. 326. After describing the building of the monks' dorter and the rest of the eastern range, and of the frater and the buildings flanking it, the chronicler states that the fourth abbat, Alexander (1197-1210), "refectorium conversorum ab abbate Thoma inceptum perfecit; et domum superiorem, scilicet dormitorium eorundem inchoavit." The *dormitorium conversorum* was finished by the fifth abbat, Hugh (1210-1220).

Its position is fixed on the west side of the cloister by two entries: one recording that abbat William (1372-1396) leded *inter alia* part of the monks' cloister "ab ostio refectorii monachorum usque ad dormitorium conversorum," the other that abbat Burton (1396-1399) "ipsam partem claustrum a dormitorio monachorum usque ad dormitorium conversorum juxta ecclesiam fecit tabulis plumboque reparari."



THE WESTERN PROCESSION DOORWAY AND NORTH END OF CELLARER'S BUILDING.

as in other Orders. In some abbeys their buildings were changed to other purposes, and new ones erected elsewhere for the new class, but in many cases the new servants seem to have occupied the quarters of their predecessors. Ford and Hayles followed the example of Citeaux, and converted the cellarer's building into lodgings for their abbat, whereas at Fountains, Kirkstall, and at Jervaulx the building appears to have lasted practically untouched to the suppression.

The *cellarium* at Jervaulx, though not so large as that at Fountains, is $201\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length by $29\frac{1}{4}$ feet in width, and is earlier than any other part of the abbey, having been built apparently for housing the lay-brothers who had charge of the building before the convent removed from Fors. It is of thirteen bays, and was covered by a ribbed vault supported by corbels in the side walls, and round pillars down the middle. The north end is detached from the church, and in the space between were the stairs to the upper floor, serving for night and day use, of which eight steps remain. The wide doorway in the church wall, opposite the middle of the range, suggests that it was at first intended to take the night stairs straight into the church, as at Fountains and Beaulieu.

On the cloister side, in the first bay from the north, is a round-headed archway without any mouldings, or rebate for a door; the next bay is partly covered by a broad pilaster, beyond which is the blank wall of the third bay; but from thence to the kitchen the original wall has been nearly destroyed, though it shows there was a doorway in the middle of the sixth bay.

The north end has internally two plain sets-off to the foot of the wall, from the middle of which rises a semi-octagonal corbel, with plain capital, to carry the vault, and in either angle are square corbels set diagonally, having scalloped capitals with heavy abacus. In the first bay, on the west side, is a similar archway to that opposite, and just to the south of it are holes for a partition. The middle column of this and the next bay are circular, but have octagonal bases. The remaining length of the first column has a roughly-cut groove round the north half about 4 feet up, and a chop in the base for a partition going westward. The corbel to the east has two holes in its outer corners. The second bay had a window to the west, and the base of the middle pillar has cuts for partitions going east, west, and south. The third bay has a wide doorway

of a single member to the west. The next two bays apparently had windows in the west wall. In the sixth bay is a wide doorway in the west wall corresponding to that into the cloister opposite. The seventh bay had a window in the west wall, which was afterwards altered into a doorway. The bases of the middle columns remain on either side of this bay, and are square with the angles cut off. The eighth bay has in the east wall the hatch from the convent kitchen, and in the west wall was a window which was altered into a recess, probably to take a sink for washing up. The ninth bay had a window to the east, but was solid to the west, and under its south side passes the great drain of the abbey. The tenth bay had a window east and west, but the latter has been turned into a doorway. The remaining three bays seem all to have had windows on both sides, and the south end had two windows. This end had, internally, one set-off, upon which vaulting corbels similar to those at the north end are set. The four southern bases of the middle columns remain, and are the same as those on either side of the seventh bay.

From the cuts for partitions it seems that the two northern bays were divided off by a transverse partition, and formed the outer parlour, where inmates were allowed at stated times to see their friends. The next three bays, as at Fountains and Kirkstall, were cellarage. The sixth bay was the cloister entry.¹ The next two bays were the screens, and perhaps contained a buttery, to the lay-brothers' frater, which occupied the five southern bays.

Externally, the *cellarium* has a square plinth, from which rise wide pilaster buttresses, separating the bays and clasping the angles.

Of the dorter, upon the floor above, nothing remains, but, as at Fountains and Kirkstall, it would be divided into cubicles with a passage down the middle, similar to that for the monks.

THE LAY-BROTHERS' RERE-DORTER.

On the west side of the *cellarium*, opposite the eighth and ninth bays, was the rere-dorter of the lay-brothers. It is placed east and west, and had the drain down the middle. The sub-structure, separated from the *cellarium* by a wide passage, is $46\frac{1}{4}$ feet long by $23\frac{1}{4}$ feet wide. The sides of the drain were

¹ In earlier examples the outer parlour and cloister entry were distinct, as at Jervaulx, Furness, Kirkstall, and Foun-

tains; but in later days were one, as at Beaulieu, Hayles, and Stanley.



ARCHWAYS INTO THE CLOISTER AT NORTH END OF CELLARER'S BUILDING.

taken up to the floor above; the north wall was carried on an open arcade of four arches having square pillars with chamfered angles; and the south wall was carried on a like arcade, but with round pillars. The end walls were solid, but that to the east has had doorways inserted at the ends of the open arcades.

The upper floor had a double row of seats, back to back, over the drain, as at Fountains and Kirkstall, and must have been connected with the lay-brothers' dorter by a bridge.

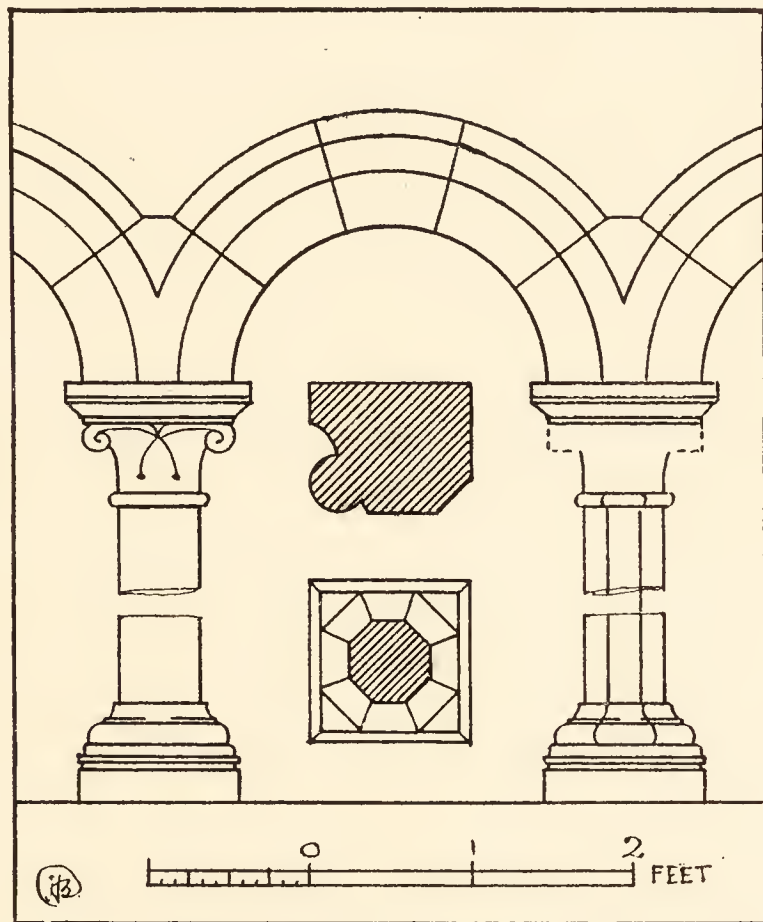


Fig. 6. Detail of Arcade of Lay Brothers' Cloister.

From the north side of the rere-dorter to the church was a pentise carried upon an open arcade, which, from the number of fragments that have been found, consisted of round arches on single octagonal columns, and served as a cloister for the lay-brothers, as well as the covered way by which the Sunday procession returned to the church.

THE LAY-BROTHERS' INFIRMARY.

Southward of the rere-dorter and parallel to the *cellarium* was a large aisled hall, of thirteenth century date, $44\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, but of uncertain length, as its south end has been destroyed by the sunk fence surrounding the abbey. The aisles were separated from the nave by arcades carried upon light octagonal pillars having deeply-moulded bases, of which four remain on either side. The north end was formed in part by the rere-

dorter, three of the open arches having been walled up solid; the responds of the arcades remain, and in the north end of the west aisle beyond the end of the rere-dorter is a doorway. The footings of the west wall were found together with those of the fifth pair of pillars.

In the west aisle, in the fourth bay, are the lower courses of a chimney-breast. It was apparently built against a wall, since destroyed, under the arcade, and had a fireplace on the first floor, indicating that the hall was divided up in later days.

From the position of the building, detached and yet communicating with that occupied by the lay-brothers, there can be little doubt it was their infirmary. The lay-brothers were provided with an infirmary in the same way as the monks, and such buildings are mentioned at Pipewell and Meaux, while remains exist of them in a similar position to Jervaulx at Waverley, Fountains, and Furness.

Northward of the lay-brothers' rere-dorter was a group of buildings, of various dates, now much ruined, and the foundations lost owing to the ground having been removed to a lower level.

Adjoining the rere-dorter was a building having a large fireplace in its west wall, of which the northern part, in a great projecting chimney-breast, remains. A considerable length of the north wall was found, but nothing of the south or east wall, though there was a thin wall going northward from the middle pillar of the rere-dorter. This building was apparently the kitchen of the lay-brothers' infirmary, and communicating with it by the doorway already mentioned at the north end.

On the north side of the kitchen was a large building, placed north and south, of which a fragment of the west wall remains, with the jamb of a Tudor doorway at its extreme north end. This was probably one of the guest-houses, and was served from the lay-brothers' infirmary kitchen, as seems to have been done at Fountains.

The writers cannot conclude this paper without expressing their thanks to the present Lord Masham for providing men to do the necessary excavation; to the present owner, Mr. Christie, then Lord Masham's tenant, for giving every assistance towards furthering the researches; and to Mr. John Maughan, for very great help both during the excavations, especially in uncovering the building north of the monks' rere-dorter, and afterwards in checking dimensions, and giving other valuable information.